

AP EUROPEAN HISTORY NOTES- Filled with silliness and inside jokes, enjoy at your leisure :)

If something is in [] brackets, it is only written in there for our pleasure, ignore it if you are looking for actual information.

Key:

UMS- • 7: The Renaissance and Reformation- 1350-1600

Universal ○ **Georgio Vasari**- *Rinascita*=rebirth (like Renaissance) painter/architect

Male Suffrage ○ **Individualism**: People sought to receive personal credit for achievements, unlike medieval ideal of “all glory goes to god”

Names

Ideas

Events

Books/Texts ○ **Italy**: City states, under HRE (Holy Roman Empire)

For alliances:

P-Prussia

R-Russia

A-Austria

B-Britain

- old nobility vs. wealthy merchants FIGHT
- **Popolo**: third class, “the people”, wanted own share of wealth/power
- **Ciompi Revolts**: 1378 Florence, Popolo were revolting [eew], brief period of control over government
- Milan taken over by signor (which is a tyrant)
 - Under control of the Condottiero (mercenary) Sforza- Significant because after this, a few wealthy families dominated Venice (e.g. Medici)
- **Humanism**: **Francesco Petrarch** (Sonnets), came up with term “Dark Ages”, began to study classical world of rhetoric and literature
 - **Cicero**: Important Roman, provided account of collapse of Roman Republic [like Edward Gibbon], invented Ciceronian style: Latin style of writing which humanists followed
 - [Even though they weren’t in Rome, Humanists did as the Romans do]
 - Despite being accused of following Pagan culture, Petrarch talked a lot about universality
 - **Civic Humanists**: Politicians/ diplomats, utilized public education for common good
 - **Plato**: Studying Greek allowed enlightened people to observe platonic ideals [also, big fat weddings]
 - e. g. Platonic view of human potential: observed by **Pico della Mirandola**, who gave oration on the dignity of man
 - **Castiglione**: wrote *The Courtier*, about what we would call a “renaissance man”: knew languages, classical literature, and artsy stuff

- **Lorenzo Valla** wrote about Donation of Constantine: Document where Constantine took control of the Christian empire, said it was a fake because the word fief was not invented yet.
 - Analyzed *The Vulgate Bible*, said Jerome mistranslated from Greek! [silly Jerome]
- **Leonardo Bruni** [like Carla Bruni]- created education for women, though
 - Left public speech out of curriculum, because “women had no outlet to use these skills” [oh. Silly women.]
- **Christine de Pisan** wrote *The City of Ladies*, countered notion of inferiority, [but this was soon proven false.]
- Middle Ages: Paintings were fresco [fresca] on plaster, Tempera on wood
- **Renaissance Art**
 - **Chiaroscuro**: [Not at all like Mr. Carrasco]: Contrast between light/dark to make 3D images
 - **Single-point perspective**- everything converges to a point at infinity
 - More realism than in Dark Ages art
 - **Filippo Brunelleschi**- dome at cathedral of Florence
 - **High renaissance**- Rome replaces Florence as center of art
 - Religious people in Florence do not like new style, but Popes (Julius II) liked “to beautify [bootify?] their city”
 - Late Renaissance/Mannerism- distorted figures and confusing themes reflected growing crisis in Italy
 - High Renaissance Artists
 - **Leonardo da Vinci**- Military engineer, architect, sculptor, scientist, inventor, Mona Lisa
 - **Raphael**- from Urbino, commissioned for Vatican palaces, images of Jesus and Mary, School of Athens shows Plato + Aristotle [kissing?] in single point perspective
 - **Michelangelo**- David commissioned by Florence as propaganda work against Milan [maybe it was the genitalia.], Sistine Chapel for Julius II, tomb for Julius II
 - **[Splinter**- Trainer of the Ninja Turtles]
- Northern Renaissance
 - Questions concerning religion- study early Christian authors

- **Erasmus + More**- Christian humanists criticized church, horrified that Martin Luther did not find ways to better the Catholic church
 - **Desiderius Erasmus**- coined “Where there is smoke there is a fire” in his book *Adages*, also wrote *Praise of Folly*= Satire to criticize church, wanted to reform church instead of abandoning it like [Lex? No.] Luther
 - **Sir Thomas More**- *Utopia*, meaning ‘nowhere’, executed for not recognizing Henry VIII as head of the church of England ([ut he could have just forgotten his glasses])
- Art
 - **Albrecht Dürer**- woodcuts in support of Luther’s revolution
 - **Chaucer**- *Canterbury Tales* based *The Decameron*
 - **William Shakespeare**- [about whom we know nothing] only primary school education, examined human psyche and dramatic intensity in his work, contemporaries= Christopher Marlowe and Ben Jonson, [wooer of beautiful History teachers]
- **Printing Press** with movable type- **Johannes Gutenberg**, 200 bibles, went broke after making his bibles as ornate as handwritten ones, sillllllllly
 - Movable type created rapid spread of information
 - Informed people of religious debates
 - Made churches’ monopoly over bible interpretations VEXING
- Protestant Reformation [complex and compelling!]
 - Humanism- led individuals to question traditional ideas of salvation [but not salvation]
 - Problems facing El Churcho
 - **Black Death**- “ferocious outbreak of the black plague”, [not related to black people]
 - **Anticlericalism**- movement disrespecting clergy arising from poor performance of clergymen during the plague, and in fact, that such a plague could befall so many people
 - **Pietism**- [DELICIOUS] direct relationship between the individual and god, reducing the need for a hierarchical church
 - **Babylonian Captivity** and corruption in general within the church
 - Poorly educated lower clergy, often a result of **simony**- the sale of church office

- **John Wycliff** - had some no nos:
 - No no: wealth of church
 - No no: **transubstantiation** - the belief that bread and wine are Jesus' body and blood [Wait, did Catholics support heathen cannibalism? What.]
 - No no: **indulgences** - selling of salvation by the church/no waiting in Purgatory, began during crusades to get knights [but was a popular sin for ages]
 - "urged his followers (known for unclear reasons as the **Lollards**) [lololol] to read the bible and to interpret it themselves"
 - Translated bible into English
- **Jan Hus** - Bohemia, Rector of University of Prague said bible was > church, called before council in Constance, promised safe passage there, but burnt at the stake [medium-rare]
- **Martin Luther** [not to be confused with Martin Postumus] [actually, feel free to confuse him with Martin Posthumus. Next time you see Martin, ask him about sacraments.] - does not like indulgences, **95 Theses @ Wittenberg** a response to
 - **Albert of Hohenzollern** - had to raise ten thousand [which is over 9,000] ducats, so hired **Johann Tetzel** to sell indulgences, Tetzel: "As soon as gold in the basin rings, the soul to heaven rings."
 - **Pope Leo X**: "Not interested in a squabble between monks", ignored 95 theses
 - Luther cont'd- Dominicans wanted to charge Luther with Heresy because of the 95 Theses, *Address to the Christian Nobility*= secular gov't can reform church, *On the Babylonian Captivity of the Church*= attacked sacraments, *Liberty of a Christian Man*= bible is the sole [SOUL HAHAHA] source of faith, a bolt of lightning almost strikes him-> he becomes a monk [what the hell?]
 - **Pope Leo X**- issued a papal bull [Toro!] demanding Luther recant or be **burnt**, Luther burns bull, excommunicated [by PETA]
 - Frederick, elector of Saxony- German prince, sympathetic to Luther's ideas
 - **Diet of Worms** [Eww]: Council of German nobility, HRE emperor Charles X asked Luther if he repudiates his books, to which he said he doesn't accept authority of the pope, only God.
 - Exiled, hidden for a year in Wartburg Castle [filled with toads, very unpleasant] by Frederick of Saxony
 - Luther Cont'd Cont'd: reduced sacraments from 7 to 2, which were baptism and communion, had several children with an ex-nun, family placed at center of religious faith.

- Why did the Reformation succeed?
 - **German Peasants' Revolt**- Result of worsened economic condition, 12 articles interpreting Lutheranism as a message of social egalitarianism, to which Luther wrote "Against The Robbing and Murderous Hordes of Peasants"
 - Luther was not critical of—even encouraged—princes to confiscate Catholic land
 - **Charles V**: Couldn't control huge empire w/ **Spain**, New World, The Netherlands, Southern Italy, The Habsburgs, so he didn't do anything when the Protestants got revolting [it's because they never brushed their teeth], eventually fought protestants in [best word ever, by the way] Schmalkaldic Wars but was forced to sign **Peace of Augsburg**, which recognized Lutheranism in territories owned by a Lutheran.
- Radical Reformation
 - **Anabaptists**- denied Baptism [go figure]
 - Believed baptism would only work on adults because they knew what they were doing.
 - Rebaptism became a capital offense in HRE, darn.
 - Anabaptists took over Munster and created an "Old-Testament-style theocracy": men allowed to have multiple wives.
 - More normal people [mainstream Christians] then captured it back.
 - **Antitrinitarians**- denied Trinity [Really?]
 - Were hunted down
- Zwingli and Calvin
 - **Zwingli**- Denied Sacraments, called last supper "a memorial of Christ's death", did not have actual presence of Christ [wait, explain this. Was he just like... in the bathroom or something? "Hey guys, Jesus isn't coming... Should we start without him? ...Sure!" Disciples are meanies, QED.]
 - Swiss patriot
 - Died leading Zurich's troops against Swiss Catholics
 - **John Calvin**- Wrote *Institutes of the Christian Religion*: Predestination, No free will, Geneva= New Jerusalem, No taverns, Penalties for having gypsies read your fortune (not joking.)
- [Black or Blonde? English-] The English Reformation

- **"Henry the Eighth**, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, **Defender of the Faith** and Lord of Ireland"- [Epitaph courtesy of Wikipedia when researching earlier. I want such a title.]
 - Tried to divorce **Catherine of Aragon**, even though previous pope had given him special dispensation to marry her in the first place. Pope refused, Henry began reformation of parliament.
 - **Reformation Parliament:**
 - Gave bribes of land from monasteries (because he dissolved them) as a reward for passing certain acts, passed:
 - **Act of Supremacy**: King of England is supreme head of Church of England
 - Henry can marry Anne Boleyn
 - **Act of Succession**: Children of Anne Boleyn are rightful heirs (ouch for Catherine)
 - Had been sleeping with **Anne Boleyn**, gotten her pregnant, therefore "act in restraint of appeals" declaring the King decided spiritual cases within the kingdom rather than the pope.
 - Anny Boleyn gave birth to Elizabeth Tudor, so he beheaded her.
 - **Edward VI**- Short reign, tried to institute Protestant theology into Church of England.
 - **Mary Tudor**- Also short reign, wife of "phonetically catholic" **Philip** of **Spain**, tried to bring back Catholicism.
 - **Burned** several hundred Englishmen at the stake [☹]
- The **Counterreformation**- Also known as the Catholic Reformation
 - Index of prohibited books- Included Erasmus, Galileo [what, physics? Never heard of it...]
 - **Papal inquisition**- Put heretics to death [heretic is a freaking awesome word.]
 - **Council of Trent**- Papacy controlled church council, enhanced papal power
 - Council placed limits on simony, mandated education, caused intensely polar interpretations of the world, Baroque art and music created. [If it ain't Baroque, don't fix it!]
 - **Ignatius Loyola**- founded Jesuits, Religion was a "spiritual conversation with God", not within Bible but within oneself. Spiritual exercises.

- **8: The Age of Expansion and the Rise of Monarchical States**

- Portuguese & Spanish Empires

- **Bartholomew Dias**: sailed around Cape of Good Hope, southern tip of Africa. [Cape of Hood Hope: common typo?]
 - **Vasco de Gama**: reached coast of India
 - **Christopher Columbus**: Sailed to Canary Islands, from there to Bahamas
 - Noted in his diary that Indians were friendly and gentle, therefore easy to enslave [Not a cool guy]
 - **Magellan** circumnavigates globe
 - **Cortez**- Mexico, in Aztec Empire
 - Conquered Tenochtitlan with help of Aztec slaves
 - **Montezuma**- gave gold, in return Spanish seized the capital and took him hostage. [Really, Spain? Really?]
 - **Pizarro** destroyed Incas in Peru
 - Captured Inca emperor **Atahuelpa**, ransomed him for gold, ruled through him, then killed him. [Yep, this again.]
 - Spanish created **Haciendas**, plantations, through *encomienda* system of forced labor [for some reason, Alex prefers to italicize rather than bold]

- Development of Monarchical States

- Reversal of parliaments from Middle Ages to create absolute monarchies
 - **Jean Bodin**- Monarchies have to be absolute
 - **Louis XIV**- France, **Stuart Monarchs**- England
 - Nation-States
 - **Bureaucratization**- established office of intendant, tax collector on behalf of monarch
 - Need for money led to corruption seen in sale of royal office (except in England)
 - Permanent mercenary army
 - Swiss **phalanx**- army of pikemen [not Pokémon] [Pokémon is in the Mac dictionary] who killed horsemen, later had gunpowder. Created a

need for money in monarchy, need which could only be fed by an absolute monarchy.

- Monarchs need taxes to pay for permanent armies, which were used to suppress peasants angry at taxes—vicious circle
- Italy
 - **Treaty of Lodi**- Balance of power among major Italian city-states, created alliance between enemies Milan and Naples [YOUR NAPLES ARE SHOWING]
 - **Ludovico II Moro**- became despot in Milan, fought Naples [which are showing] and invited French to satisfy longstanding claims to Naples [which are showing]
 - **Charles VIII** immediately did so, when he gets to Florence he meets **Savonaroli**, a radical Dominican preacher who had just expelled Medicis and established a Puritanical state
 - Recognizes what he had done, joined an anti-French alliance to expel French and reinstate Medicis
 - Medicis **burn** Savonaroli at the stake (with support of Pope) in revenge.
 - **Nicola Machiavelli**- The Prince [Story about a prince on a white horse, saves a princess and then marries her to gain control of her country, institutes harsh rule]
- **Spain**- [Dominion of **JULIA LOPEZ**]
 - **Ferdinand of Aragon** marries **Isabella of Castille**
 - Consolidated peninsula- called **Reconquista**
 - Included Religious Uniformity, led to **Spanish Inquisition** [Nobody expected it] [I'd prefer a new edition of the **Spanish Inquisition** than to ever let a woman in my life]
 - **Spanish Inquisition**: Anti-Jew, Anti-Moor
 - **Charles V** (Ferdinand & Isabella's grandson)- married into becoming HRE, abdicates and gives throne to brother Ferdinand (also controls Habsburg lands)
 - His son **Philip** receives **Spain**, southern Italy, The Netherlands, the New World
 - **Duke of Alba's Council of Troubles**: tried to enforce Catholicism for Philip in Netherlands, also sent Military hero **Don Juan** to fight, later sent **Spanish Armada**
 - Results: Council failed, Don Juan failed, **Protestant Wind** blew Armada away [WOOOOOOOSH]

- **Cervantes**- Don Quixote [Donkey Hotay], bemoaned lack of chivalry [French for Being a Horse] in Spain
- *El Greco* revealed that powerful Spain could not maintain European position
- The Holy Roman Empire
 - 10th and 11th centuries- most powerful state, grew weaker with papal conflict
 - Despite lack of army, popes supported by German Nobility, giving them strong sway over emperor
 - **Golden Bull**- 7 German princes given right to elect emperor
 - **Charles V**- powerful Habsburg, attempted to establish genuine imperial control, used Lutheran reformation as a weapon against German princes
 - **Peace of Augsburg**- Princes given the right to decide religion of territory aka **Ecclesiastical Reservation**, Catholicism or Lutheranism
 - Problematic for **Frederick III** of the Palatinate (an elector state) who was a Calvinist
 - **Thirty Years War**- about thirty years long.
 - Began in Bohemia, **Ferdinand** of Styria is crowned king
 - Protestant angry with his intolerance **defenestrate** his catholic advisors in Prague
 - [Turkey Baster Turkey Baster la la la la la]
 - HRE Emperor **Mathias** dies, Ferdinand elected emperor
 - A few hours later, he learns he has been overthrown in Bohemia
 - **Frederick**, a Calvinist (!) is the new king in Bohemia
 - Ferdinand had no army, so he borrowed the Duke of Bavaria's army [what? You can do that?]
 - Battle of the White Mountain- Bavarian forces win a major victory, [create cream]
 - Frederick is now sad, called the winter king because he only ruled for winter
 - Private armies want to keep fighting so they can have \$\$\$, so war continues
 - Duke of Bavaria fears Habsburgs-> Ferdinand must find new army
 - **Albrecht von Wallenstein**- VAST MERC ARMY 125,000
 - Major victories in the north for Ferdinand

- **Edict of Restitution**- outlawed Calvinism, required Lutherans to turn over all property seized since 1552
- **Gustavus Adolphus**- King of Sweden, entered war due to Edict, claiming to defend Protestant rights, actually nope, just wanted German territory
- **Cardinal Richelieu**- Absolutist, Decided to support Swedish army [financially because he didn't want Habsburgs to be strong]
- **Peace of Westphalia**- 30 yr war over
 - HRE maintains divisions
 - Emperor still leader of Germany
 - Reaffirmed **Peace of Augsburg** (princes choose religion of territory, Calvinism added as a choice now)
- **France**- [Dominion of Funny Bear (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5H59Py7KApU>) and Gerard Giblin]
 - **Henry II**- dies in a jousting tournament from a lance to the eye, [he should have seen that coming...] -> Francis II is king
 - **French Wars of Religion**
 - Began when Duke of Guise saw a group of Huguenots worshipping in a barn, got mad, HAD THEM SLAIN
 - **Huguenots**- French Calvinists [HUGE KNOTS]
 - Catherine de Medici
 - After Henry II dies, Francis II was too young—Catherine was a regent
 - January Edict of 1562- Huguenots [HUGE KNOTS] gain freedom of worship
 - Peace of Saint Germaine-Laye: Protestants can fortify cities (Catherine allied with Catholics, but did not want the protestants to be sad, so this is what they get)
 - **Guise**==catholic, militant [geese]
 - **Bourbon**—Calvinists [ALEX WHAT UP WITH THE ITALICS]
 - **Admiral Coligny** (Advisor to Charles IV, so Catherine didn't like him) & **Prince of Conde**—both converted for political opportunities
 - **Henry of Navarre** (Bourbon prince) marries Charles IX's sister, shifting power to Bourbons—Catherine de Medici doesn't want either to have power, so she convinces Charles IX to do **St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre**- burning all Huguenots

- Coligny dies, Navarre's life spared—he promised to convert
- Henry III (Not Navarre) wanted to defeat powerful Catholic League [Geese], made Navarre his heir, Huguenots then helped him attack them
- **Peace of Beaulieu**- complete religious freedom for Protestants. [THIS IS NEW. NO REALLY.]
- Henry of Navarre becomes Henry IV of France when Henry III assassinated
 - Everyone supports him because of common enemy of **Spain**
 - Until revolution, all French kings are from Bourbon dynasty
 - Converts to Catholicism to be of the majority group, but so Huguenots would not get mad he created:
 - **Edict of Nantes**- Huguenots can worship and assemble, and maintain fortified cities

NAVARRRRRRR

- **Politique**- the idea of putting the interest of the state before religious unity- Henry III and Henry IV was one of these
- **Royal Absolutism**-
 - **Henry IV** tries to revitalize kingdom torn apart by war
 - **Duke of Sully + HIV [Henry the fourth, silly]**- established government monopolies over things people like, such as salt
 - Limited nobility in parliament
 - Assassinated, 9 year old son **Louis XIII** takes throne, but like most nine year olds, is a relatively weak King.
 - **Louis XIII**
 - Needed strong minister... Bonjour, **Cardinal Richelieu!**
 - Richelieu beats up Huguenots [HUGE KNOTS] and takes away Edict of Nantes [that was fast.]
 - Brings France into thirty years war -> increased gov't power
 - Dies, replaced by Mazarin
 - **Louis XIV**
 - Five years old. Anne Of Austria, his mother, selects **Cardinal Mazarin** to be regent

- Less sure political hand than Richelieu. This led to a lot of rebellions called **the Fronde**.
- Mazarin dies, Louis decides because of the Fronde to rule without an advisor [he is a teenager and believes the world revolves around him]
- Louis told people that the monarch had the “divine rights,” backed it up by the Old Testament.
 - **Bishop Bossuet** said that the king was chosen by god (only god could judge the behavior of the king) [Louis was probably sitting in a corner, going, “don’t judge me!”]
- May or may not have said “l’état c’est moi,” (I am the state)
- Builds Versailles to demonstrate his power, wanted to safely ignore the people 12 miles away from Paris
 - “While it cost a huge amount of money to maintain Versailles, Louis thought it was worth it. Instead of plotting against the king, the aristocrats were involved with court intrigue and gossip and with ceremonial issues such as who got to hold the king’s sleeve as he dressed” [Best review book ever?]
- **Jean-Baptiste Colbert** = minister, instituted mercantilism → building up gold by exporting goods, an economy based on exports. Organized factories and abolished tariffs.
 - **Five Great Farms** - large regions where one does not have to go through customs
 - **French East India Company**, west coast of Africa, posts in India, much of the Caribbean, Québec, = French international mercantilist empire of supreme power.
- For real this time. Revokes the Edicts of Nantes, demolishes Huguenot churches, takes away Huguenot’s civil rights. They ran away to England and the Netherlands, and since France was at war with England and the Netherlands, they fought against France. [Stupid, stupid Louis]
 - **Treaty of Utrecht** - Bourbons lead **Spain**
- England
 - **War of the Roses** - Series of civil wars to determine whether York or Lancaster would rule England.
 - Result: Lancaster (Henry VII, a Tudor) will be king.
 - After Henry VII dies, Henry VIII becomes king [surprise surprise]

- Henry VIII believed his sovereignty would be ineffective if England was under religious jurisdiction of Rome-> created Church of England
- **TUDOR: Queen Elizabeth**—Henry's daughter with Anne Boleyn
 - Called *The Virgin Queen*- used marriage as a diplomatic tool, used rulers made them think she would marry them → powerful alliances [writing that in italics makes it look like the name of a boat]
 - **Mary Stuart of Scotland**- her legal heir, also Catholic
 - Kept her under house arrest, she was afraid Mary was plotting against her
 - **Treaty of Burwick**- Let it be known that James (Mary's son) will be king of England instead (he was Protestant), in your face Mary Queen of Scots
 - Knock knock
 - Who's there
 - Mary Queen of Scots
 - Bye bye, your head!
 - Elizabeth beat **Spanish** Armada→ England remains Protestant and free of foreign dominance
- **STUART: James VI**- Absolutist, didn't call parliament for awhile, eventually he called it because he needed money
 - Puritans- thought monarch shouldn't be head of church
 - So James persecuted the Puritans
- **STUART: Charles I**
 - Lent support to **Armenians** (sect of Anglican church, believed in predestination), named William Laud the Archbishop of Canterbury [unrelated to the eggs] [wait, those are Cadbury Eggs. Never mind]
 - Requested a forced loan from nobles, they didn't want to pay so he threw them in jail
 - They put forward **Petition of Rights**, forced him to sign:
 - No forced taxation without Parliament
 - No free man could be imprisoned without due cause
 - No quartering of troops in private homes

- No martial law against civilians
- **John Eliot**- Three Resolutions [this formatting is intense]
 - Anyone suspected of practicing Catholicism is a “capital enemy of the state”
 - Any of King’s advisors who recommend he raise funds outside of Parliament are also “capital enemies of the state”
 - Anyone who paid tonnage and poundage (duties the king imposed without parliament) was betraying the liberties of England
 - Response: King dissolved parliament
- Personal Rule of Charles: Charles governing England sans Parliament
 - To get money: collected ship money: used to be where coastal towns paid extra tax to pay for shipbuilding, but now errybody in the club getting taxed.
 - Insisted that Calvinist Scotland adopt Church of England and prayer book The Book Of Common Prayer
 - 1640: Charles called parliament because he thought they would give him money to put down Scottish rebellion- **“Short Parliament”**
 - Dissolved it because they refused to give him funds before addressing their own needs.
 - Formed an army because he was still angry at Scots [then he banned kilts]
 - JK, Scots win
 - Scots refuse to leave after invading England
 - Made Charles pay a lot of money to them
- Charles has to call **Long Parliament** to pay for it
 - Size matters
 - Met for 20 years
 - Impeached Charles’ ministers
 - Abolished prerogative courts (king’s courts) such as Star Chamber
- **Grand Remonstrance**- A lot (240) of things that Parliament are moaning and whining about
 - Says Parliament has to approve minister

- Church of England reformed by committee
 - No ship money
 - ***Parliament called once every 3 years***
- In response: **CHARLES INVADES PARLIAMENT**
 - House of Commons passes **Militia Ordinance** (very quickly because there were Soldiers at their doors)
 - Gave Parliament control of the army
- [Charles I fled to England, just in case]
 - [jk]
- Civil War Happened
 - Major issues:
 - Whether England was going to have an absolute monarch or parliamentary monarch
 - Anglican or Presbyterian [See Lizzy Pelletier]
 - Cavaliers vs Roundheads
 - **Cavaliers**==King Charles, Nobility, Anglicans
 - **Roundheads**==parliament, Scots, townspeople, puritans
 - Parliament won because of alliance with Scots
 - Gen **Cromwell** (Lord Protector) created “New Model” army
 - Parliament tries Charles for treason, executes
- Commonwealth
 - Abolished monarchy + house of lords
 - No more Anglican church, now puritan republic
 - Puritan Rules of Behavior: simple clothes, no entertainment, no alcohol, no dancing, [no fun.]
 - Independents wanted state church and religious freedom
 - Presbyterians wanted state church and NO DISSENTERS
 - Parliament: No mo army
 - Cromwell says nope

- Wants to conquer Ireland and Scotland [didn't these guys just help you? Not cool.]
- Parliament gives no money to Army
 - Cromwell disbands Parliament
 - This is a new thing. We have never seen this before. Really.
 - The only important thing he does is separate England into military districts
- Cromwell dies, monarchy back
 - **STUART: CHARLES II**
 - **Treaty of Dover** [come on Dover. Move your bloomin' arse!]- Charles would convert to Catholicism when conditions permit, made between Charles and French **Louis XIV**
 - Charles gets a lot of money from Louis. This was good for him because he was getting a lot less English money to support his lavish lifestyle
 - **STUART: James II**
 - repeals **Test Act** (didn't allow Catholics to be officials/military, swear oaths for transubstantion), [also, AP Test Act]
 - **Declaration of Indulgence**
 - No more religious tests for office holders
 - Allowed freedom of worship
 - Parliament Reaction: Not worried because they thought the throne would go to James' daughter: Mary the protestant
 - Sneaky James marries, makes a bebbby, New James the Catholic
 - Parliament responds by inviting Mary the protestant and her new husband, William of Orange to invade England, no opposition
 - **ORANGES: William and Mary**
 - **Bill of Rights of 1689**
 - Limits power of monarchy: monarch is subject to law, must be protestant, include parliament in lawmaking [monarch butterflies still free to do as they please]

- Elections to parliament free of royal interference
- No church courts
- Parliament consent for taxes required
- You can petition the king
- Parliament consent required for army
- People can have guns
- “Freedom of Debate” in parliament [because until now, they coincidentally agreed on everything]
- King can’t just take people’s stuff without having a trial. Then he can.
- Excessive bail, nono.
- Parliament has to be held frequently.
- **Act Of Toleration**- a compromise bill
 - Non-conformists (protestants who were not in the church of England) given right of public worship, Unitarians or Catholics were illegal.
 - Test Act remained
- **The Mutiny Act** [mutated knee act]
 - Authorized martial law to govern the army. Had to be re-passed every year (parliament had to be summoned yearly for this)
- Queen is now **STUART: Anne**. Nothing changes.
 - **Act of Settlement**- preventing catholic Stuarts from getting on the throne
 - Basically, this said that if Queen Anne dies without an heir, the throne goes to the Protestants in Hanover. Specifically, George the first.
 - **Act Of Union**- formed **Great Britain** out of England and Scotland. Only done so that Scotland would not go to war with England allied with France.
 - Scotland gives up their parliament, allowed to maintain a Presbyterian church.
- The Netherlands- a center of commerce and trade.
 - Dutch War Of Independence

- City of Antwerp was sacked.
- They closed the Scheldt river as part of the peace of Westphalia.
- Lead to the center of trade being changed to Amsterdam.
- The Golden Age
 - Bank of Amsterdam
 - Dutch east India company
 - Higher standard of living
 - Religious tolerance
 - “The Dutch proved to be nimble businessmen”
 - In the **Spanish** inquisition, Jews fled to Netherlands [one could say they were orange Jews]
 - **Franz Hals**- great portrait painter from Haarlem (yes, it’s spelled like that.)
 - **Jan Vermeer**- painted scenes of everyday Dutch life
 - **Rembrandt Van Rijn**- painted The Night Watch- baroque art period
- Political decentralization
 - **House of Orange**- noble house who got power from revolting against Spain.
 - **Stadholder**= male head of the family
 - **William of Nassau** (he’s William of Orange, guys) = stadholder of the family Orange beats up France. He also became the king of England.
- Life in Modern Europe
 - Growth and population- Population doubled in France between 1450-1550
 - Price revolution- population growth put pressure on basic commodities. Prices had to increase like 500% because supply was less than demand.
 - Rural life
 - Gentry are people from towns and cities.
 - These guys begin to enclose their lands aka. Fence off land that used to be open.
 - English Poor Law-The state provides for the poor

- **3-field system**- the rotation of crops in agriculture→ 1/3 lay fallow (they didn't use it), 1/3 crops, 1/3 animals [baa baa moooo]
- **Primogeniture**- the oldest male child gets all the jaunt.
- City life
 - Guilds continue to play a role in production of commodities.
 - Cloth production done on a large scale. **Capitalist entrepreneur** would provide funds and organization of every stage of production. This made specialized guild-members sad.
- Family life
 - No more than 3 or 4 children (usually)
 - Marriages were arranged by parents, or formally improved, because they involved a transfer of property
 - Married couples are full-fledged members of society
 - "Single adults were looked on as potential thieves or trouble-makers if they were male, and as prostitutes if they were female."
 - There was a dowry
 - Tasks divided by gender & age, child labor was normal. Men do work, women cook, clean and make bebbies.
 - For Protestants, the house became central rather than the church.
 - Paternalism increased because father is now the only person between the family and god
- **9: The Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment**
 - Before the scientific revolution
 - The view of scholasticism-combination of Christianity and ancient authors, such as **Thomas Aquinas** and **Aristotle**.
 - **Four Elements**: earth, air, fire, water
 - Earth is the heaviest element and the earth is the center of the universe
 - **Alchemy** could define chemistry of the time
 - Didn't care about astronomy, believed in the works of **Ptolemy** (the heavens move around the earth)
 - The Copernican revolution

- **Nicolas Copernicus** wrote *Concerning The Revolutions Of Celestial Spheres*. A heliocentric universe, where the planets move about the sun. The orbits were circular.
- **Tycho Brahe**- the movement of the sun revolved around the earth but the other planets revolved around the sun. he taught Kepler. [fun facts about Brahe, courtesy of Mr. Willard: Brahe lost his nose in a bar fight over a math question, and fixed it with many metal noses that he would replace from day to day. Also, he had a pet dwarf who he would bring out at parties. The dwarf would go under the table and “do things with his hands”]
- **Johannes Kepler**- planets go in ellipses.
- **Galileo Galilei**- invented the telescope. The moon has mountains, and it's made of the same material as earth. Jupiter has moons, and stars are far away. He also stated that the acceleration of gravity was constant for all masses.
- **Giordano Bruno** argued that there were many worlds in the universe, the papal inquisition executed him.
- **Isaac Newton** wrote *Principia*, examined the relations of different forces, invented differential calculus, and discovered that white light was a mixture of different lights.
- The impact of scientific revolution on philosophy
 - **Francis Bacon** [a delicious man] argued to examine evidence from nature when making thesis.
 - **Rene Descartes**- “I think therefore I am,” wrote *Discourse on Method*, challenged major classical beliefs. He invented logical proofs (if P then Q), he tried to make logic and philosophy be done with math because it was incorruptible [see: Robespierre in relation to math]
 - **Blaise Pascal** [the fireman] Pascal's wager= it is better to bet that god exists than to bet that he does not, since if he does you will go to heaven, and if he doesn't then you don't lose anything.
 - **Thomas Hobbes** believed that life was nasty, brutish and short. Wanted absolutism (man formed states with a sovereign that has complete power, the subjects would never rebel) because man naturally wanted to destroy each other.
 - **John Locke**- social contract between the people and the state, where the people have certain **inalienable rights** [no ET allowed]: of life, liberty, and property. If a government infringes on these rights, man has the right [nay, the responsibility] to rebel. Another idea was **Tabula Rasa**- there is no predestination or original sin; people were born with a clean slate.
- The eighteenth-century Enlightenment
 - **Immanuel Kant**- idea that individuals should not believe an idea simply because authority says it, people should use reasoning to solve problems.
 - **Philosophers** are thinkers and would often speak at salons.

- **Republic of Letters** was an international community of philosophers who communicated en français [M. Giblin].
- **Voltaire** was a philosophe. And a **deist**- believed that god created the universe and the laws of science, those laws are still being followed.
 - **Écrasez l'infame** (crush the horrible thing) was anti-religion
 - He wrote *Candide*- humans cannot expect to find happiness by associating with specific philosophical systems. People should try to find a private comfort.
- **Baron de Montesquieu** wrote *The Spirit of the Laws*, wrote about separation of powers and checks and balances. Also said that slavery was unnatural and bad.
- **Diderot** wrote *Encyclopedia*, a collaboration of all the knowledge and information that was prominent at the time
- **Rousseau** was the most radical *philosophe*, antagonized Voltaire; believed in direct democracy vs. the other philosophes who believed in a constitutional monarchy. Ideas became prominent after his death, especially in the French Revolution.
 - **Social Contract**- Everyone has a duty to their country, a perfect society would be controlled by the “general will” of its populace
- The Spread of Enlightenment Thought
 - **Cesare Baccaria**- Crimes and Punishment, about changing jurisprudence, the theory and philosophy of law. He believed everyone should have basic rights.
 - **David Hume**- Atheism, doubt on religion. Questioned assumptions around cause and effect.
 - **EDWARD GIBBON**- Wrote *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, [which was mean], criticized Christianity, saying it “weakened the vibrancy of the empire and contributed to its downfall”
 - **Adam Smith**- *Wealth of Nations*: Free market, laissez-faire, invisible hand
- Women and the Enlightenment
 - Organized salons, where philosophes hung out
 - **Marquise de Pompadour**- Louis the XV’s mistress, helped Diderot avoid censorship
 - **Mary Wollstonecraft**- Women should vote, and hold public office.
- European powers! In the age of enlightenment!
 - Enlightened Absolutists- **Catherine the Great** of Russia, **Joseph II** of Austria, **Frederick II** of Prussia
 - Prussia and Austria

- **Frederick William** (The Great Elector) worked out agreement with the **Junkers** (Prussian nobility)—they could have serfs, and would pay him money for the privilege
- Son Frederick III became **Frederick I of Prussia** (because Prussia became a Kingdom?) Also was Frederick the Great, an enlightened absolutist
 - Freed serfs on Royal estates, but not the Junkers' serfs, because he liked the Junkers.
 - Abolished capital punishment, decreased amount of corporal punishment on serfs
- Austrian Empress **Maria Theresa** begat Joseph II, who was a fan of religious toleration
 - Issued **Edicts of Toleration**, granting Jews, Lutherans, Calvinists freedom of worship
- **Wars of Austrian Succession**
 - HREmperor Charles VI has no male heir, issues **Pragmatic Sanction**—says there can be a female heir
 - Therefore, Maria Theresa is crowned, but France and Prussia begin to seize land (violating the sanction)
 - Frederick I takes advantage of this and seizes **Silesia**, the richest part of Austria
 - **Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle**—Austrian throne will go to Habsburgs—ended the war
 - Result of the War: Prussia gains power
 - Diplomatic Revolution: alliance between Austrians and French, meant to weaken Prussians
 - Great Britain allies with Prussia
 - Leads directly into **Seven Years War**
 - Ultimately won by Prussians and British because Russian Czar Peter III didn't want to have so much conflict so he protected the Prussians
 - British allies defeat the French in the **French and Indian War** in America
- **Russia—[The Fatherland]**
 - **Ivan the Terrible** expanded territory under the control of Muscovy [what the hell?], Russia entered into a period of time known as THE TIME OF TROUBLES

[When I find myself in times of trouble, FATHER STALIN comes to me], ended with the selection of a czar from the **Romanov** family.

- This was **Peter the Great**!
 - Forced nobles to shave their beards (as was the style in the west)
 - Taxed nobility by the number of serfs they had
 - Established monopolies on commodities like salt (See HIV)
 - Table of Ranks—each government position had a graduated ranking, social mobility
 - Established **St. Petersburg**, a “window on the West”, built in the newest styles from France [if you haven’t gotten the hint, Peter was a big fan of the West]
 - Conscripted serfs into the army, built the first Russian navy, defeated the Swedes in the great Northern war
 - **Catherine the Great** codified Russian law and had an affair with **Stanislaw Augustus Poniatowski**, he “somehow became” the King of Poland shortly afterwards.

▪ **Poland**

- Lithuanian grand-duke **Jagiello** married Polish queen **Jadwiga** → Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth
 - Defeated the Teutonic Knights at Battle of Grunwald
- When **Poniatowski** becomes King, he “displayed an independent streak that **Catherine the Great** did not expect from her former Lover”
- Prussia, Russia, Austria forced Poland to accept a partition
 - Poland loses 30% of its territory
- Poland had Europe’s first written constitution
 - Reduces the power of nobles who appealed to Russians for assistance
 - Russia and Prussia partitioned again, which removed the constitution and removed a lot of land
 - **Tadeusz Kosciuszko** leads a Polish revolt forcing Poniatowski to abdicate
 - Third and final partition wiping Poland off the map.

▪ **Great Britain**

- **Tories**

- Wanted prerogative rights of the monarch
- **Whigs**
 - More enlightened, liked religious tolerance
 - Had a certain leader
 - Do you remember his name?
 - It is **Edmund Burke!**
 - Argued that parties were essential to parliamentary government and political stability.
- You should have learned all of the **American Revolution** stuff in APUSH
- American Revolution spurred a movement of parliamentary reform in Great Britain
 - **John Wilkes**, member of the House of Commons and part time pornographer*, arrested for publishing a satirical attack on King George III
 - *Perfect example of social mobility.
 - Wanted greater freedom of press and UMS
- France
 - Jansenists- Catholic sect which believes in predestination
 - Parlements==Provincial law courts made up of nobles, block Louis XV from supporting a papal decree banning Jansenists
 - Louis XV abolishes parlements
 - Louis XVI brings them back
- **10- The French Revolution, Napoleon, the European Reaction**
 - Background [Wallpaper?] of the revolution
 - Major problem facing '80s France ['fro's?] was financial—they were kinda bankrupt, Budget:
 - 50% Paying debts and interest
 - 25% military
 - Funding American revolution, skirmishes with British
 - 6% Royal Life [whig powdering?] [intentional misspelling. They powdered Edmund Burke] [he was a whig leader]

- 19% infrastructure [not that much. Sad peasant.]
- Estates General
 - **First Estate**- Church and Clergy
 - Wealthy churches, but there were also poor churches who felt aligned for the third estate
 - **Tithe**- church tax
 - **Second Estate**- Nobles and Aristocracy
 - Only 3% of population
 - Feudal privileges: Controlled mills and winemaking, would often charge their own fees for use of the mills effectively making it difficult for peasants to use their grain
 - **Third Estate**- Peasants and **Bourgeoisie** (the educated upper middle class, lawyers and doctors and thinkers)
 - **Abbé Siéyès**- Qu'est-ce que le troisième état?, "What is the third estate? Everything. What has it been in the political order up till the present? Nothing. What does it ask? To become something. "
 - Were always overruled in EG because 1/3, when gov't needed money they always raised taxes
 - [Fourth Estate- Batman] [He was Robin the Pierre]
- Role of Enlightenment? INSPIRATION.
- Causes
 - Failed harvests in 1789 makes poor people poor
 - Louis fires Minister Finance Necker who wanted to subsidize grain and tax nobles, Peasants sad
- Louis called **Assembly of Notables** (leading aristocrats and churches), asked if they wanted to pay a land tax [they obviously said yes.], instead suggested that they would have a greater share in governing [ok, sure guys], called for an Estates General
 - Calling of the Estates General
 - [Hey, Estates General!]
 - Everybody complains that the third estate gets a third of the vote, so the King does nothing

- Errryone wanted change, but nobody knew how they wanted it, resulting in thousands of **Cahiers de doléances** (lists of grievances)
 - Examples of what they wanted: equal tax system and regular meetings of the EG, limiting the size of sheep herds
- King kept everybody waiting

○ **Tennis Court Oath**

- The third estate was locked out of the meeting, so they went to a tennis court (handball) [whatever... it was a court]. They resolved keep convening until there was a new constitution
- **Declaration of the Rights of Man**- Lafayette influenced this, King did not sign: guaranteed Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality (later the French Motto)

○ [THUNDER]**STORMING OF THE BASTILLE AND THE GREAT FEAR**

- National Assembly, Legislative Assembly, National Convention, The Directory

	Enrage	Jacobins	Cordeliers	Girondists	Feuillants	Royalists
Leaders	J. Herbert	Robespierre, St. Just Couthon,	J.P. Marat, G.J. Danton, C. Desmoulins	Jaques Brissot, M&Mme Roland, Condorcet, A. Sieyes	Lafayette, Mirabeau	Count Of Artios
Agenda	Anarchy	"republic of pure virtue" idealism, vague	Republic. One house, broader suffrage but not for women	Keep king as a figurehead, prime minister or president. Parliamentary system. Weak executive, strong legislative. Limited suffrage.	Constitutional monarchy	Absolutism
Means To End	Violence is nice. Abolish all, kill, then peace.	Violence may be necessary (guillotine)	Rapid reform, system of laws, wider suffrage	Reform gradually , use laws.	Very slow and careful graduallllllllllly change, natural laws.	Violence may be necessary to get back lost power
Supporters	Radical intellectuals, radical sand-culottes	Leaders→ bourgeoisie, intellectuals. Followers→ sans-culottes	Leaders→ bourgeoisie, intellectuals. Followers → sans-culottes	Upper bourgeoisie	Some (newer) nobles, some clergy	Upper-class (old wealth) nobles, upper clergy

○

- **Bastille**- prison, a symbol of royal despotism, held dissenters. Peasants went and took the gunpowder. When they killed the governor (of the bastille), they put his head on a pike. This was the beginning of VIOLENCE! [bang bang!]
- Louis was really scared. He recognized the **Commune of Paris** (a new government of the city of Paris). New national guard, under the command of **Lafayette** (a hero of the American Revolutionary War)
- The great [grape] fear: violence between the peasants and the nobles. Some aristocrats began to renounce their feudal rights
- **Poissonards**: Women from the fish market (*poisson* means fish), had knives for gutting, they could gut people like a fish [like Katie Evans]. It was raining, guards of the palace saw them and decided to invite them in and give them food. They found the King and Queen COWERING IN FEAR, Marquis de Lafayette made them compromise (they wanted to kill Marie Antoinette), instead they just had the royal family move to the **Tuileries**, a lesser palace in Paris.
- **TURNING POINT**: The center of the revolution was in Paris, Nat'l Assembly moved to Paris as well.
- June 1791-King and Queen try to escape
 - Dressed like bourgeoisie: went in a carriage, headed towards the Austrian Netherlands (Varenne) to meet up with the **émigrés** (nobles who had fled during the Great Fear)
 - **Count of Artois** (Louis XVI's brother) had led the émigrés.
 - Were found out by a drunk guy, brought back to Paris and put under Palace Arrest
- **Declaration of Pillnitz**
 - Issued by **Leopold of Austria**
 - Said they would stifle France, but only if all of Europe came with them
- **Olympe de Gouge**- Wrote *The Rights of Women*, argued women should have property, education, and the right to divorce.
- **Civil Constitution of the Church**- King is forced to pass this: Church is a department of the state, bishops are elected, clergy has state-funded salaries and all have to swear an oath of loyalty.
 - Considered by many historians (and Mrs. Lansell) to be the biggest mistake of the revolution.
 - Created a split in religion when **Pope Pius VI** denounced the Civil Constitution.

- **Refractory Clergy**- more devout Catholics, included King and many peasants. Being part of this gave one a reason to be anti-revolution.
 - **Constitutional Clergy**- strong revolutionaries—there was no strong reason to be part of this.
- **Assignats**- Government bonds backed by repossessed Church lands—each bill was redeemable for church land, eventually became the currency of the Republic.
- **The National Assembly**
 - King has **suspensive veto**- can delay voting on legislation for 4 years. Also control army and foreign policy.
 - **Passive Citizens**- Men who do not pay taxes.
 - **Active Citizens**- Men who pay taxes.
 - Electors- active citizens with high property requirements.
 - France was divided into 83 Departments (instead of the provinces)
 - Paris Commune- Municipality of Paris, controlled by the people. Essentially idealistic communism (even though Marx hadn't come up with it yet?)
 - Controlled by **Enragés**
 - Jews and Protestants have full political rights
 - No slavery
 - **Toussaint L'Ouverture**- Enraged at the continuation of slavery in the colonies, led a slave rebellion in Hispaniola (now Haiti)
 - **Brunswick Manifesto**- Issued by **Duke of Brunswick** of Prussia—threatened to destroy Paris if the King or his family were harmed.
 - **Sans Culottes**
 - Stormed the Tuileries and killed 600 Swiss mercenary guards, because they were bored and had nothing better to do.
 - **September Massacres**- [Raped, killed, pillaged, and burned]
 - Lafayette is somehow No Longer the Commander: he flees and captured by Austrians and put in Jail until Napoleon comes and Frees Him.
 - Paris Commune forces the National Assembly to create a new Legislative Body using UMS: this was called the **National Convention**
- **European Reactions to the French Revolution**

- **William Pitt the Younger** [dumbest name ever], British PM, hoped that the war would finally end the rivalry between the two nations.
- **EDMUND BURKE**- Wrote *Reflections on the French Revolution*, opposed the French Revolution, predicting it would become more violent [Well done, Edmund Buuuurke!]
- **THE REIGN OF TERR[i]ER** [Puppies?](Actually TerrOr)
 - **Montagniards**- Radical Jacobins- named because they chose to sit above all the others in the National Convention
 - **The Plain**- Girondists, moderates. Believed in Laissez-Faire, supported a strong legislative government.
 - **Committee of Public Safety**- Comprised of Danton, Carnot, and **Maximilien Robespierre** [who is incorruptible, right?]
 - **Vendée**- Area of France which uprose because the Revolutionary Tribunal (specifically **Carnot**, head of the military) created a **Levée en Masse**, or mandatory draft on every male 16-25. This angered the peasants because it took away their strong men right before the harvest.
 - **Law of Maxim**- Froze wages and prices. Price controls benefited the Sans-Culottes.
 - **Law of Suspects**- Empowers the Revolutionary Tribunal (Committee of Public Safety) to arrest anyone suspicious or suspected.
 - Banned women from politics
 - Censored the press
 - **Jean-Paul Marat**- Journalist, published names of dissenters, stabbed by Charlotte Corday
 - The day after he died was Bastille Day, so he was considered the martyr of the revolution and statues were made in his honor.
 - Jacobins used his death as justification of the terror
 - Jacobins tried to create a **Republic of Virtue**, where they removed all traces of the old regime.
 - Created a new calendar
 - Removed all traces of religious symbols
 - Created the **Cult of the Supreme Being**- a religion celebrating virtue, Roman influence. Worship every 10 days (weeks were 10 days long in the revolutionary calendar)
 - Supreme Being was pretty much Robespierre.
 - Guillotined political enemies, circa 20,000 people.

- Many were Girondists.
- **Desmoulins** (a Cordelier) wrote for a newspaper, in which he called for the end of the terror and therefore was arrested by Robespierre
 - Danton supported his theory (was also a Cordelier) and was arrested too
 - No Cordeliers are left, so only the Jacobins are in power.
 - Robespierre's popularity wanes
 - Robespierre says he has a list of all the traitors in the National Assembly and that he will read it the next day
 - Overnight they decide he is a traitor
 - He is arrested
 - He tried to shoot himself and fails
 - They execute him
- **Thermidorean Reaction**- People get mad, 100 leading Jacobins are guillotined
 - The **White Terror**- Any association with Jacobins or Robespierre would get you guillotined.
 - **Napoleon** was arrested, but he managed not to get guillotined.
- **The Directory**
 - **The Council of Ancients**- People aged 40+: They voted on legislation which the Council of 500 created. They had 3 year terms.
 - **The Council of 500**- General assembly: had to be aged 30+. 2/3 of them had to have been in the National Convention.
 - Royalists were upset because they had left the National Convention earlier. Tough luck, guys!
 - **2/3 law reaction**: Royalists are protesting over the 2/3 law, peasants are generally angry over bad harvests and such so royalists let them fight too.
- **NAPOLEON BONAPARTE**
 - **Paul Barras** was about to be in the directory.
 - He has a mistress: **Josephine Beauharnais**
 - Barras introduces her to Napoleon and they marry, but not through the church (this will piss off the Pope later).

- Two days after their honeymoon, Napoleon goes back to Italy and Josephine goes back to Barras.
- Barras hears about the 2/3 reaction and he calls on Napoleon.
 - **The Day of the Sections**: Napoleon gets 40 cannons.
 - Puts them in an arc around the palace, facing down.
 - Cannons were loaded with a “**whiff of grapeshot**”
 - Great success for Napoleon.
- Napoleon’s army invades Italy
- Napoleon is named Commander of the Interior of Italy
 - He says he is “liberating them from Austrian rule”
- Treaty of **Campo Formio**- land restored to status ante bellum (before war)
 - Napoleon enters into diplomacy himself
- Napoleon goes to Egypt
 - Supply lines are cut at the **Battle of Aboukir** by British **Admiral Nelson**
 - Brings scientists to Egypt to make discoveries
 - Discovers **Rosetta Stone**
 - Scientific discoveries used as propaganda to misconstrue the war as a success
 - Very few actual military victories
 - Supply lines were cut
 - Soldiers beset with Bubonic Plague
 - Morale low
 - Eventually he leaves his troops there alone, when revolution breaks out again in France
- Napoleon eats the Directory- COUP D’ETAT: Joins Abbé Siéyès, creates the Executive Council with him, Siéyès, and Ducos (18th of Brumaire)
 - Napoleon is **First Consul**, has his constitution passed by **plebiscite**- vote over all of France
 - Council of State- Cabinet
 - Council of Tribunes- Debate legislatures [masterfully.]

- Legislative Assembly- no discussions for you, could only vote yes or no
- Napoleonic Reforms
 - Napo plebiscites into consul for life
 - **Concordat of 1801** with **Pius VII**- Catholicism is the cool, church gives up claims on the lands sold as assignats, still tolerant to protestants and Jews, no more revolutionary calendar
 - Peace pope [Ben and Jerry's?]
 - Price controls curb inflation
 - Encourage textile metal, shoes, and hat industries, etc
 - Built roads and canals
 - System of free public schools, meritocracy [No dumbs allowed.]
 - Encouraged émigrés to return with amnesty and take oath of loyalty
 - Peasants keep assignats and land they have captured during rev.
 - Job meritocracy
 - **Napoleonic Code**- new code of laws
 - Universal codified law accessible to all, centralized
 - Safeguarded rights of property holders
 - Property divided amongst all sons (no mo' primogeniture)
 - Allowed for wealth to spread rather than horded
 - Thus state is more powerful than all because no one gains too much power
 - Paternal system at home-
 - Women can't divorce, own/transfer property
 - Father can send son to jail
 - Plebiscites himself into emperorship
- **Treaty of Luneville**- (fighting with those pesky Austrians) reaffirms Campo Formio, except France now expands towards the Rhine
- Coalitions:
 - **First**: BRA vs France

- **Second**: PRAB vs France
 - **Trafalgar**: Nelson dies, but French fleet destroyed
 - France at peace: Treaty of Amiens
 - French need \$\$, sell Louisiana
- **Third**: BRA(P) vs. France
 - Napo defeats Austrians at Ulm, Russians at Austerlitz
 - Napo abolishes HRE and creates **Confederacy of the Rhine**, a weak loose grouping of German states
 - Prussians join Coalition, try to gain control over Confederacy of the Rhine, Napo defeats them at the **Battle of Jena**
 - **Tsar Alexander I** and Napo→**Treaty of Tilsit**
 - Prussia is reduced in size, and ally of France
 - Peace between Russia and France [hah.]
 - Russia agrees to abide to the continental system
- **Berlin Decree** introduced the **Continental System**:
 - ban British goods from import into French controlled countries and allies
 - ended up weakening the internal economies, created angry citizens, not enlightened (no free trade)
 - England responds with **Orders in Council**: all neutral ships had to stop in Britain, naval blockade around Europe
 - **Milan Decree**: Napo forbids ships from British inspection
- War with **SPAIN**
 - Revolt against incompetent Charles IV brings incompetent Ferdinand VII
 - Napoleon puts brother Joseph on throne
 - **Spanish** try to expel non-Catholic French, French become brutal to **Spanish**
 - **Francisco Goya's** paintings show French soldiers shooting at innocent **Spanish**, Giant with people running from it, Satan devours his child
- Invasion of Russia
 - Russia leaves Continental System
 - Napoleon creates **Grand Army** of 600,000

- Russians retreat as French advance, Russians burn **Moscow** so that French can't ransack it
 - Hurt Russian peasants, [vodka solves all problems.]
- Winter eats Napo's army, only 40,000 return to France (Russians fought some too.)
- **Duke of Wellington** pushes French army through Spain, Napo abdicates
- **Congress of Vienna**: PRAB (Talleyrand watched for France, but had no say)
 - Successes
 - Restored **Spanish**, Naples [which are showing], Sardinia, Papal States, Prussian and Austrian Monarchies
 - Austria gets Venetia and Lombardy until Italian Unification
 - Formed Kingdom of Netherlands (More kingdoms → more division of land, more distribution of power)
 - Britain gets Ceylon, Cape Colony [where one is only allowed to wear capes], maintains Malta, Helgoland, becomes protectorate over Ionian islands and Duchy of Hanover
 - Creation of German Confederation to replace Confederation of Rhine (Germany has less power since it is divided)
 - Sweden restored and enlarged, retains Norway
 - Russia takes Finland [Schlip schlap.]
 - Failures
 - Did not address liberalism
 - Did not address nationalism
 - Did not address industrialization
 - Britain doing its own thing now
- Alliances
 - **Holy** [owie] **Alliance**: PRA (nobody really followed it though)
 - Christian [Bale] states won't fight each other
 - **Quadruple Alliance**: PRAB (also never really followed through)
 - Collective Security
 - Both created by Alexander I, he's the only one that tries to abide by them

- **Hundred Days**
 - Napo gone in France → White Terror against Jacobins and supporters
 - Napo comes back, Louis XVIII flees again
 - Defeated at **Waterloo** [H₂O Toilet] by Wellington
- **11: Europe from 1815 to 1871**
 - **Conservatism**: rejection of reform
 - **Edmund Burke**
 - *Reflections on the Revolution in France* [he was in the pool.],
 - Attack on Rights of Man: they are dangerous to social order, tradition is important when it comes to authority, gradual political change good, reactionary change bad
 - **Joseph de Maistre**: Émigré during French revolution
 - Church should be foundation / society, authority comes from god
 - Monarchs should be stern with people who advocate political reform [go to your room.]
 - “First servant of crown should be the executioner”
 - **Nationalism**: people’s identity is defined by connection to a nation
 - Reaction to expansion of France
 - National Conscription → creates feelings towards nation rather than town
 - **Grimm Brothers**- published German folktales, led to intense nationalism [by Hansel and Gretel, om nom nom]
 - **Liberalism**: protecting the rights of individuals by limiting the power of the state
 - Comes from enlightened ideals, such as natural rights, constitutions, parliamentary government
 - **Adam Smith**: *Wealth of Nations*
 - Break control of state over economy
 - Boo mercantilism
 - Coined **Laissez-Faire**
 - Advocated for **invisible hand** (market forces will decide flow of goods and services) [or, you know, ghosts]

- Balance between supply and demand
- **Thomas Malthus**: *Essay on Population*
 - Eventually, supply for food < number of hungries
 - **David Ricardo** interprets this: *Iron Law of Wages*
 - Stop having babies. They eat too much.
 - Dramatic industrialization makes these predictions obsolete
- **Jeremy Bentham** suggests that governments should cater to the greater good, called utilitarianism
 - **John Stuart Mill**: the state might have to intervene to help the worker, questioned private property, became socialist, feminist
- **Socialism**: Economic equality for all through common ownership of property, no central gov't
 - **Henri de Saint Simon**: creation of hierarchical society led by intellectual
 - **Charles Fourier**: utopian societies called phalansteries, equality / women
 - Rotating jobs so that everybody would do boring jobs
 - **Robert Owen**: planned community in New Lanark
- Political Restoration and Reform
 - France
 - Hastily written constitution following **Louis XVIII** becoming king
 - **Charter of 1814**: Enlightened charter, included freedom of religion, constitutional monarchy w/ Chamber of Peers and Chamber of Deputies
 - Angered Royalists
 - **Charles X** comes to throne
 - Introduced the **Law of Sacrilege**- any attack on the church calls for the death penalty
 - **Prince Polignac**- issued **July Ordinances**
 - Dissolved assembly, took right to vote from bourgeoisie, imposed censorship
 - In response, **July Revolution**- **Louis Philippe** crowned July Monarch
 - **Spain** and Portugal

- **Spanish** Parliament writes liberal constitution
 - **Ferdinand VII** dissolves **Spanish** Parliament
 - Revolution breaks out
 - PRA sends army to refer Ferdinand
 - Britain refuses to intervene [surprise surprise]
 - This violated the Quadruple Alliance
 - Alexander is probably mad
 - [Probably nobody cares]
- Italy
 - Naples [which are showing]
 - King promises to rule as constitutional monarch, never actually gave up powers
 - Secret Nationalistic Society [Chicken] **Carbonari** opposes the monarch
 - [They are rooking dericious]
 - Metternich creates **Troppau Protocol** w/ PRA
 - States that European powers can intervene in revolution
 - Austria puts down revolution in Naples [good thing, they were showing]
- Greece
 - Eastern Question- what should be done with the Ottoman Empire?
 - It was weak, they decided to sustain it (until WWI)
- Russia
 - Alexander I dies, **Nicholas I** takes throne
 - Decembrist Revolt: people wanted **Constantine** (Nick's older sister) to be Czar even though she had turned it down
 - This was put down
- Great Britain
 - 60,000 people gather in St. Peter's field, Manchester, to peacefully protest for UMS and annual parliaments

- Soldiers shoot 11 people, becomes known as the **Peterloo Massacre**
 - Parliament passes 6 acts which ban demonstrations, impose censorship
- Parliament repeals **Combination Acts** (had banned union activity)
- Restrictions on Catholics are lifted
- **Great Reform Bill**- Not that great, still only allowed 1 in 5 males to vote
 - Reduced Rotten Boroughs (sparsely populated districts)
- **Poor Law of 1834**- Forced destitute to enter into “miserable workhouses” to discourage them from seeking help
 - Showed new harshness toward the poor
- **Factory Act of 1833**- Reduced the number of hours children could work, established government inspection agencies
- Eliminated **Corn Laws** (High tariffs on imported grain)
 - Factory owners could now justify paying lower wages, since food cost less
- Revolutions of 1848
 - France
 - **Louis Blanc**: Socialist journalist, wanted social and economic change
 - Supporters pressured gov’t for national workshops
 - National Assembly Election-had UMS, but election results lead to workers revolt [a revolt? In France?]
 - Put down quickly
 - **June Days**- Brought about by ending of workshops, class struggle in which 10,000 people died
 - **Louis Napoleon** (Nephew of Napo) elected, creates conservative government, makes himself emperor.
 - German States
 - **Frederick William IV** of Prussia: promises moderate reform for years, never implements it
 - Dissolves Constituent Assembly due to outbreaks of fighting
 - Draws up his own constitution:

- UMS in lower house
 - Freedom of press
 - Votes weighted toward people who pay more taxes
- **Kossuth**- Demands constitution in Hungary
 - Prussia needs Russian support to put down the Hungarians
- Prague is revolting as well
 - Put down by Military
- Vienna- Students revolt to end censorship and remove Metternich
 - Metternich flees to England
- **Frankfurt Parliament** created to discuss German unification, disagreed over whether Germany should be a monarchy or republic
 - **Grossedeutsch**- All German lands, including Austria and Bohemia, united under German rule
 - **Kleindeutsch**- Prussia and smaller Germanic states. This was agreed to. Crown offered to William IV of Prussia, declined.
- Italian States
 - **Charles Albert**- Ruler of Sardinia
 - Fights with Italian nationalists attacking Lombardy
 - Defeated by Austrians
- Great Britain
 - **Chartism**- Idea that problems with the working class could be corrected with changes in political organization
 - **People's Charter of 1838**
 - UMS
 - Secret Ballot
 - No Property Requirements
 - Salaries for MPs
 - Annual parliaments and elections
 - Equal Districts

- Industrial Revolution
 - Great Britain: Why did it start here
 - Political Stability
 - Religious Toleration e. g. Quakers have no restrictions on economic activities (don't have to go to Church on Sundays, so they can work), central role
 - Population almost doubled in 18th century
 - Agricultural Revolution
 - **Jethro Tull**- [A band]
 - **Scientific Farming** (Continuous rotation of crops)
 - **Enclosure Act**- Allowed fencing off of land, forced smaller farmers into urban areas
 - Allowed large farmers more space, to make more money
 - Led to increased capital, used to invest in industries
 - Overseas Trade: allowed for even more expansion of funds
 - Atlantic slave trade brought slaves to America, allowing for increased production of resources
 - Almost all of Great Britain was near either the sea, or a river or canal.
 - Chronology
 - **John Kay**- **flying shuttle**, increases clothmaking speed
 - **James Hargreaves**- **Spinning Jenny**, multiple spindles of thread simultaneously
 - **Richard Arkwright**- **Water frame**, combined spindles and rollers to create a huge spinning machine (the first modern factory)
 - **James Watt**- improved **Newcomen's steam engine** for use in industry
 - **Abraham Darby**- discovered a means of smelting iron using coal, more efficient than wood
 - Railroads- faster transportation of goods or people
 - **Sadler Committee**: Exposed bad conditions in factories, children being beaten
 - **Factory Act**: children under 9 couldn't work, 9-12 couldn't work >9hrs per day, 12-18 couldn't work >12hrs/day.

- **Luddite**- followers of fictional leader Ned Ludd, refused to embrace new technologies.
 - Sought to create cooperative societies
- Socialism
 - **Karl Marx**- Writes of scientific socialism with Friedrich Engels
 - *Communist Manifesto*: Capitalism leads to creation of the **proletariat** (working class) which would one day rise and remove the capitalists that exploited them
 - During the period of removal, the **Dictatorship of the Proletariat**, the gov't would be communist
 - Marx and Engels form **The Communist League** based on the Communist Manifesto
 - *Das Kapital*: Capitalism extracts profits from labor
 - **First International**: Organization to advance the working class
 - Marx dies, Engels creates **Second International**, a loose confederation of Marxist groups
 - National Unification
 - Crimean War: between Russians and French/British/Ottomans
 - *Charge of the Light Brigade* (a poem by **Tennyson**) captured British stupidity.
 - **Florence Nightingale** revolutionized field nursing in the army
 - Unification of Italy (Resorgimento)
 - **Pope Pius IX**, a conservative: Revolutionaries don't try to unify with him
 - **Mazzini** romanticized Italian nationalism
 - **Count Camillo Di Cavour**- entered Crimean War on the side of France, established good relations
 - France was interested anyways, since Austria was a traditional enemy and they controlled Italy
 - Napoleon III and Sardinia conquer some land back
 - Popular Rebellions in Italy: Tuscany, Parma, Modena are all revolting, and then they plebiscite to join Sardinia
 - P.S. Plebiscite is actually a noun, not a verb.

- **Giuseppe Garibaldi**- was in Mazzini's **Young Italy**, led 1000 red shirts to TERRIFY his enemies [Wouldn't you be terrified by a bunch of floating shirts?]
- Cavour afraid that Garibaldi would unify Italy under himself and not Piedmont/Sardinia, so he blocked Garibaldi
- **Victor Emmanuel**: First king of Italia
- Revolutionaries hostile to Catholic church, banned Catholics from national elections (although the Catholics ignored it)
- German Unification
 - Prussia enjoyed economic power through creation of **Zollverein**: a union which made it so you didn't have to go through customs when going through German states
 - Austria, excluded from this union, lost power.
 - **William I** of Prussia made **Otto Von Bismarck** his prime minister
 - Bismarck made a speech: Prussia would gain power through blood and through iron (through military and through industrialism)
 - Parliament refuses to pass his budget, but Bismarck ignores this and collects taxes and implements reforms anyway
 - Germans defeat Danes through alliance with Austria
 - Germans ally with Italy and defeat Austrians in **Seven Week War**
 - Able to declare war on Austria over the issue of Holstein being under Austrian control after the war
 - Ignored the advice of King and Generals, who wanted a victory parade in Vienna: treated Austria with leniency to keep it out of his upcoming war with France
 - Annexed several German states that had assisted Austria
 - Northern Prussia created the **Northern German Confederation**; Southern Prussia remained independent, but created military alliance.
 - The Story of **Spain**
 - Bismarck set up the kingship of Spain so a kinsman of the Prussian king would be invited to take the throne, knowing Napoleon III would disagree.
 - William I of Prussia withdrew his cousin's name
 - Bismarck rewrote the **Ems Dispatch** telegram to make it seem as though William I insulted France.
 - Outraged French public orders Napoleon III to declare war on Prussia

- Prussia DESTROYS them
 - William I is proclaimed at Versailles the German Emperor
- German Empire
 - Enemy of France, who lost **Alsace** and **Lorraine**
 - Tensions with Great Britain over colonial empires in Africa
 - **Kulturkampf**- Bismarck's attack on the Catholic church
 - All church appointments controlled by the state
 - Bismarck backed away from this because of Catholic resentment
 - Bismarck called for censorship of Socialists
 - As a result, Socialism became taboo and people became more interested in it
- France
 - **Georges Haussmann**- Cleaned up Parisian slums
 - Built wide avenues
 - Brought fresh water into sewers, removed cholera.
 - That is all this section has about France.
- Great Britain
 - **Great Exhibition of 1851**- raunchy show by the queen of England
 - Displayed enormous industrial prowess of Britain
 - **John Paxton**- Constructed first prefabricated building, called the **Crystal Palace**
 - **PM Benjamin Disraeli** passes **Second Reform Bill**, extends the vote to urban heads of households
 - **PM William Gladstone** extends this to rural areas
- Russia
 - **Alexander II**
 - Freed serfs, but they had to buy their freedom
 - Introduced **zemstvos**, district assemblies which would deal with local issues.
 - Assassinated by revolutionary organization **People's Will**

- Austria
 - Austria and Hungary were united by Grand Emperor **Franz Joseph**
- Ottoman Empire
 - **Sultan Abdul Mejid**
 - Tried to adopt Western war-waging methods
 - Introduced equality before law and freedom of religion
 - **Young Turks**- Revolutionary group which pushed reform into gov't and created constitutional monarchy
 - **Sultan Abdul Hamid II** crushed constitutional monarchy
- **Chap. 12: Europe from 1871-1914**
 - Second Industrial Revolution
 - Steel
 - Late 1850s- “The age of steel”
 - **Henry Bessemer**- The **Bessemer process** for producing steel in high quantities
 - **William Siemens**- Even cheaper way of producing higher-quality steel
 - Strength and durability→Revolution in architecture and shipbuilding
 - Electricity
 - **Thomas Edison**- **Incandescent lamp**
 - 1881- Power station built in GB
 - Electric lights→Safer cities, expansion of “night life”
 - Electric tramways, city transportation increases
 - Transportation
 - Rail network expands
 - **Suez canal** built by French (British gain control of it)
 - Halved the amount of time needed to transport goods between Britain and India
 - Speedy clipper ships cross Atlantic Ocean faster, but by end of century are replaced by **steamships**

- Trains, steamships now use ice-making machines to protect perishables and transport them around the world
 - US, Australia, Argentina become providers of European provisions
- **Karl Benz**- **Internal combustion engine**, powered by gas
 - 1903- **Henry Ford**, **Model T**
- **Orville, Wilbur Wright**- fly airplanes in 1903
- Communication and Education
 - Universal public education→ people want to write letters
 - 1830- **Telegraph** invented
 - By 1850 Europe covered in telegraph lines
 - 1876- **Alexander Graham Bell** invents **telephone**
 - By 1900 huge telephone boom
 - Social
 - Telephones and Telegraphs used to organize social events [much like Facebook]
 - They would use new technology such as the phonograph and motion pictures
 - Other Scientific Developments
 - **Synthetic dyes**- revolutionized textile industry
 - Man-made **fertilizers** [eeeeeeeeew]- increase crop yields
 - **Alfred Nobel**- **dynamite**
 - Used to blast through “inconvenient spots of nature” such as hills or rocks
 - **Faraday**- properties of electromagnetism
 - **Joule** defines many laws of thermodynamics
 - **Mendeleev**- develops the periodic table
 - **Rontgen**- discovers X-rays
 - **Becquerel** discovers radioactivity, **Marie Curie** isolates radium
 - **Ernest Rutherford**- defines atomic structure

- **Planck**- theories of quantum physics, energy flow in the unit quanta
- **Albert Einstein**- Undermines Newton's concept of universe
 - **Theory of Relativity** where time, space, movement are not absolute
- Philosophy
 - **Nietzsche**- **Übermensch**==“superman”, questioned the ideas of the enlightenment, it is necessary to break free from morality and religion
- Psychoanalysis
 - **Sigmund Freud**- Studied the subconscious, created a list of Freudian symbols
 - Said that violence lies at the core of humanity
 - Continuous progress is unlikely
- Advances in Medicine
 - **Morten** develops anesthesia
 - **Pasteur** explained vaccines, developed **pasteurization** of milk
 - **Semmelweis** revolutionized giving birth, said that doctors and nurses should wash their hands prior to delivery
- Darwin
 - **Charles Lyell** claimed that geological evidence proved that the earth was older than the Bible said
 - **Charles Darwin**- *The Origin of the Species*, coined term “**natural selection**”, *The Descent of Man* said that humans evolved from simpler forms of life
 - **Herbert Spencer**- Survival of the fittest
 - Labeled **Social Darwinism** when applied to people, used to justify that Europeans were superior to Africans and Asians
 - Brought about a new wave of anti-Semitism
- Social Class and the Second Industrial Revolution
 - **Age of the Middle Class**
 - Doctors, Lawyers, Engineers, Teachers, Manufacturers, Merchants

- Families considered “middle class” had at least one servant and a taste for consumer goods, would go traveling
 - **Thomas Cooke** popularized travel among middle class when he organized trips to “the great exhibition in London”
- Socialism
 - **Edward Bernstein** challenged Marx’s basic ideas in *Evolutionary Socialism*, he and his followers labeled revisionists
 - Thought that capitalism was not about to collapse, so Socialism should focus on progressive developments within capitalism [where have we seen that in the past eleven weeks?] rather than a revolution
 - **Karl Kautsky**- Strict following of Marx’s laws
 - Said the socialist movement could be passive because it was inevitable
 - **Joseph Proudhon**- Even more radical, system of anarchism, possession of property is theft, society should follow the laws of nature instead of authority
- Social and Cultural Developments
 - Religion
 - Secular rulers use religion to maintain social order
 - Catholicism
 - **Spain** declares it to be the national religion
 - **Pope Pius IX** forced to flee Rome because of revolution [it’s hard out here for a pope]
 - Wrote *Syllabus of Errors* where he cited liberalism as an error of modern life
 - **Doctrine of Papal Infallibility**- on matters of faith, the pope is always right
 - Bismarck tried to control Germany through Catholicism and the **Kulturkampf**, stopped after he noticed that taking control of religion was having little effect
 - **Pope Leo XIII**- issues **Rerum Novarum**, reaffirmed right of property, bashed socialism, said Christianity and the church had as responsibility towards the poor

- **Catholic Social Movement** in Italy and France
 - Protestants gave to the poor
- The Bible as History
 - **David Friedrich Strauss**- search for “historical Jesus”
 - Wrote *The Life of Jesus, Critically Examined*
- Religion for the Working Class
 - Working class has less of a connection to religion
 - French peasant girl Bernadette sees vision of Virgin Mary, people flock to her
 - In some areas, small religious revivals
- Judaism and Zionism
 - Anti-Semitism
 - Stems from Social Darwinism
 - Jews created department stores, putting small shopkeepers out of business
 - Dreyfus Affair
 - **Alfred Dreyfus** convicted of crime he did not commit because of anti-Semitism
 - **Emile Zola** writes “*J'accuse*,” an attack on anti-Semites in the system
 - In Russia there were **pogroms**- political tools for redirecting the anger of the people from the throne to a scapegoat (the Jews)
 - **Theodore Herzl**- leading advocate for Zionism, writes *The Jewish State* arguing Jews must have a state of their own
- The Rights and Role of Women
 - **Cult of Domesticity**- in Victorian period, woman expected to exhibit certain traits such as sexual purity, religious piety, and to run the household and raise the children
 - Limit to women’s education and work
 - Women begin to be allowed to attend universities in 1860s and 1870s
 - Still not allowed to practice medicine or law

- Certain occupations almost completely female: primary school teacher, nurse, secretary, librarian
- Women struggle for increased rights
 - Feminist movement
 - In Greece, feminist newspaper
 - **Suffragists**- women who worked peacefully to get the vote
 - **Womens' Social and Political Union**- formed by Emmeline Pankhurst, would heckle political speakers, break church windows, commit arson
- Culture Changes
 - **New Women**
 - Birth control leads to promiscuity
 - More professional opportunities
- Emergence of Social Sciences
 - History [Dominion of Mrs. Lansell the Chic]
 - **Leopold von Ranke** analyzes Roman history
 - Tries to represent the past as it actually was, using original sources
 - Anthropology: Study of humans
 - Used as proof for inferiority of non-Europeans
 - Sociology
 - Inspired by the growing tendencies of governments to keep statistics on the condition of citizens
- The Arts
 - **Romanticism**- Rejection of cold rationalism of neoclassicism, placing higher value on emotions and feeling
 - **Romanticism in Literature**
 - **Jean-Jacques Rousseau**- *Emile*, a story of a young man who learns from nature
 - **Wolfgang von Goethe**- *Sorrows of Young Werthe* Main character kills himself when his love for a woman when his love is not returned.

Became so popular that young men across Europe began killing themselves. [This was the start of “don’t try this at home”]

- Also wrote *Faust*, a man sells his soul to the devil to achieve material success [based on a true story]
- **Wordsworth** and **Coleridge**: ignore rules of punctuation, reject classical form.
- **Sir Walter Scott**- *Ivanhoe*, **Victor Hugo**- *Hunchback of Notre Dame*
 - Glorified the medieval past
- **Percy B. Shelley** wrote of Prometheus challenging the established order
- **Lord Byron** challenged the political status quo
- **Georges Sand** challenged oppression of women
- Music
 - **Beethoven** breaks with tradition by adjusting the length of composition, putting vocal soloists at the end of a final movement
 - First composer to earn his living from proceeds off of performances rather than patrons
 - **Schubert**- invented the **lied**, or art song, a solo voice performing the melody and a piano as the accompaniment
 - **Berlioz**- Set *Faust* to music, attempted to tell the story without text or singers
 - **Chopin**- Influenced by peasants in Poland
 - **Liszt**- Wrote music based on traditional gypsy music (see Vivi Tuckwaite)
 - **Verdi**- Writes *Carmen*, seduction of a young soldier by a ruthless gypsy
 - **Stravinsky**- would write jarring music, rejecting every element of classical ballet
- Art
 - **Eugene Delacroix**- Captured overthrow of Charles X
 - **Millet**- showed peasants growing out of the earth like grain
 - **Daumier**- Political cartoons on the July Monarchy
 - **Photography**

- **Louis Daguerre**- Discovered a way of developing photographs called the **Daguerrotype**
- **George Eastman**- Introduced flexible film and box cameras
 - Made photography popular and cheap
- **Realists**
 - Credo of Realism: That which cannot be seen with the eye is outside the frame of the painting
 - Painted the world around them without any illusions
 - **Courbet**- Showed peasants in grim reality
 - In Literature
 - **Charles Dickens**- *Hard Times*, in which the working man struggles with forces out of his control
 - **George Eliot**- *Middlemarch*, a beautiful woman marries a hideous old man hoping he will give her knowledge and she will be able to broaden her view of the world.
 - **Flaubert**- *Madame Bovary*, marriage is not a fairy tale
 - **Tolstoy**- *Anna Karenina*, a bored woman engages in an affair which leads to dangerous results; also *War and Peace*, about Napo's invasion in Russia, ordinary people can get caught up in events over which they have no control
 - **Dostoyevsky**- Sentenced to 10 years in Siberia for being in an illegal political group, wrote *Crime and Punishment* and *The Brothers Karamazov* about psychological and moral obligations of man
- Post-Realist Art: Impressionists and Expressionists
 - **Manet**- Broke with tradition, painted nudes (in the past, these were only acceptable from classical mythology)
 - Decides not to show paintings, but Napoleon III shows them in the **Salon des Refusés**, exhibition of the rejected
 - **Impressionism**- Focus changes from "look at what is here" to "look at how I see it", use of new painting styles to dramatically represent light and texture.

- **Monet**- Tried to capture different kinds of light in landscapes, used a variety of brushstrokes in one painting to identify motion
 - **Renoir**- captured everyday scenes
 - **Degas**- Showed “behind-the-scenes” world of ballet and horseracing
 - **Cezanne**- Challenged traditional perspective and use of color, tried to make impressionism into something durable. Used different forms in geometry to abstractly draw landscapes and still lifes of fruit. Considered the father of modern art.
 - **Van Gogh**- Early on, painted dark scenes such as *The Potato Ears* showing the economically struggling, later painted landscapes of flowers and trees using contrast of light and dark, cool and hot.
 - **Edvard Munch**- [Om nom nom nom] *The Scream*, sought to reveal emotions rather than portray how things looked on the surface
 - **Klimt- Avant-garde**, rejected values of society and shocked viewers through vibrant use of color
 - **Picasso**- Cofounder of **cubism** (with **Braque**), drew heavily on Cezanne’s use of geometry, viewed subjects from multiple angles (came from brief work with sculpting) to represent them from all sides.
- New Imperialism
 - **Conquest and establishment of colonies in Africa and Asia**
 - Technological Advances
 - **Breach-loading rifles**, allowing user to fire lying down
 - **Suez Canal** allows for rapid transport
 - **Steamships** eliminate reliance on wind power
 - Telegraph between India and London
 - Discovery of **quinine** (treated malaria)
 - **Social Imperialists**- view imperialism as a means of getting rid of overpopulation
 - **Nationalism**- method of increasing power by establishing colonies

- Spread of Christianity
 - To those lower than us supreme European Christians
- Social Darwinism
 - White races were destined to have sovereignty over inferior people of Asia and Africa- **Noblesse Oblige**
 - Berlin Conference discusses the moral imperative behind imperialism
- **Balance of Power**
 - All countries wanted to be able to keep each other in check
- All of Africa was divided among European powers, except **Ethiopia** [Ezra] who **defeated Italians**, and **Liberia** who was a US ally
- British dominance over India
 - Indian Mutiny (**Sepoy Rebellion**)
 - British establish central government and significant English forces in the area
 - British invest in irrigation systems, railways, cities
- China- an **informal empire** of Britain: Britain has influence over the economy without political control
 - After fighting Europeans the Chinese were forced to grant European control over treaty ports
- French seize control of Indo-China
- US seizes the Philippines in **Spanish-American War**
- Japan gains control over Korea
- **Leopold II of Belgium** cruelly enslaved, maimed, killed millions in pursuit of profits in Congo
 - Forced to concede control to the Belgian government
- Britain and Russia- struggle in “Great Game” over “generally worthless territory of Afghanistan”
- Britain and France almost go to war over **Fashoda** in Sudan, France and Germany over **Morocco**
- **Kaiser Wilhelm II** pushed Bismarck into retirement because Bismarck only interested in Europe and not Africa

- **13a: World War I**

- **Triple Entente- BFR**
- **Triple Alliance- GAI**
- Causes
 - Political and social tensions in
 - Britain and Ireland— after the famines, Ireland wanted independence though **unionists** in Ireland wanted to maintain union
 - Britain full of labor conflicts over stagnation of wages
 - Signed the **Entente Cordiale** with France, resolving colonial issues
 - France
 - Dreyfus Affair revealed French anti-Semitism and the extent to which may French despised the Republican form of government
 - Growing question of whether Catholic Church should be in French life and government
 - Russia
 - Russo-Japanese war revealed complete bankruptcy of Russia, leading to revolution and creation of **Duma**, parliament, which Czar Nicholas II agreed to
 - Germany
 - Worker agitation on the rise, Kaiser afraid of socialist revolution
 - Bismarck created **Dual Alliance** with Austro-Hungarians but signed **Reinsurance Treaty** with Russia to make it clear that the Dual Alliance was defensive and not meant to show hostility to Russia.
 - **Kaiser Wilhelm II** is an idiot and does not renew Reinsurance Treaty, making Russians fearful
 - Austria-Hungary
 - **Magyarization**- dominance of Magyar language, creates hostility
- Increased Militarization
 - Britain has most powerful navy, Germany most powerful army; the two respect that
 - Germany begins to encroach on Britain's navy
 - Germany built a fleet of powerful ships known as **dreadnoughts**, making British fleet obsolete

- Crisis in the Balkans
 - **Archduke Franz Ferdinand** of Austria assassinated by a Bosnian serf in Sarajevo
 - Assassinated by member of **Black Hand**, a Serbian nationalist group with strong ties to Serbian officials
 - Austrians issued an ultimatum designed to provoke war with Serbia
- The Course of the War
 - Russia guarantees to protect Serbs
 - Austria backed by Germany
 - Russia starts mobilizing so Germany declared war on them
 - **Jean Jaurès**- socialist, spoke out against war as a pacifist, was then shot
 - French join the war against Germany and Austria
 - Everyone thought this would be a short war, because the Austro-Prussian and Franco-Prussian war had been short
 - New technologies-Machine guns, barbed wire, mines, powerful artillery, airplanes (used for covert ops, not for attack)
 - **Schlieffen Plan**- Germans would advance through Northern France
 - Expectation that France would soon be out of the war
 - German Military transported East by rail to attack Russia
 - Swept through Belgium, breaking the promise of Belgian neutrality
 - Great Britain enters war
 - German troops threaten Paris; French government flees [to England?]
 - **Battle of Marne**- French army counterattacks, stops Germans
 - **Trench Warfare**
 - At first, rapidly dug ditches; as stalemate continues, fortifications built
 - Trenches surrounded by barbed wire to trap attacking soldiers
 - **Poison Gas**
 - Used by both sides
 - Gas masks used as protection
 - Even so, modern warfare had become increasingly inhumane

- Britain launches attack on Turkey, organized by **Churchill** [World's biggest badass]
 - Churchill reasoned that knocking Turks out would allow Britain to send supplies to Russia through Black Sea
 - Turks were well-entrenched and the attack failed
- Germany launches huge military offensive against **Verdun**, a French fortress
 - French defended it under **General Philippe Pétain**
 - If French were to lose Verdun, this would cause a great disaster in French public opinion
- The End of the War
 - **Zimmerman Note** from Germany to Mexico encouraged Mexico to attack the US, enraged American public.
 - German U-Boat sank the Lusitania because it had British people and a lot of ammunition, but a bunch of Americans died so the US public was again outraged
 - Germans tried to quickly hold Paris but lack of materials leads to eventual retreat as Americans show up.
 - **Prince Max Von Baden** contacts Woodrow Wilson to settle an armistice based on Wilson's **14 Points** with a **League of Nations**
 - Kaiser in Germany feared there would be a revolution like Russia's Bolshevik Revolution → he abdicates
 - A republic is established which signs the Armistice
- Versailles Treaty and the Costs of the War
 - 23 million died in the war; soon after, outbreak of influenza in which 30 million die
 - Hundreds of towns in France and Belgium destroyed
 - Everyone in Europe now heavily in debt to US
 - **Treaty of Versailles**
 - Had 14 points & provisions to create a League of Nations
 - French leader **Clemenceau** wanted to cripple Germany because France had lost proportionally the most people
 - British PM **David Lloyd-George** also wanted to see Germany punished (wanted naval superiority)

- Final treaty forced Germany to accept all responsibility for the outbreak of the war
 - What Hitler most disagreed with: said this was Germany's biggest shame in history
 - Germany had to pay huge reparations that it couldn't actually afford
 - Had to return **Alsace-Lorraine**
 - Would be demilitarized
- Other results
 - Czechoslovakia created
 - Hungary independent
 - Romania created
 - Serbia gains land, becomes Yugoslavia
 - Poland independent
 - Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland created from western Russian Empire
 - Started out as democracies, all but Czechoslovakia become dictatorships because of social issues
 - Britain had promised a land for the Jews in return for aid in the war, but actually nope I don't think so
- Russian Revolution
 - During WWI **Czar Nicholas II** took personal command of the army, left wife **Alexandra** in control of the state
 - Alexandra was under the influence of Russian monk **Rasputin**, who she thought could control her son's hemophilia
 - Rumors were going around that the (German-born) empress and Rasputin were not only sleeping together, but also trying to get Russia defeated
 - Provisional Government
 - In **Petrograd** (former and current St. Petersburg) food shortage, people demonstrate against gov't and troops called out to put down the demonstration (they joined them instead)
 - **Czar abdicates**, provisional government (members of the Duma) take control
 - **Menshevik** and **Socialist** revolutionary parties control the government

- Small minority fall into the superrevolutionary group **Bolsheviks**, led by **Vladimir Lenin**, claiming that a small group of “professional revolutionaries” could seize power on behalf of the working class.
- Provisional government decided to delay the breaking up of great estates, which were to be broken up because of the war. The peasants decide to take them anyway.
- The Triumph of the Bolsheviks
 - Bolsheviks build more and more strength, especially from workers
 - Led primarily by **Leon Trotsky**
 - Controlled key positions in the cities such as power stations, communication centers
 - Provisional government collapses, Bolsheviks gain power
 - **Lenin** believed this would be the first in a series of communist revolutions, accepted the peace with Germany, believing it would soon disappear and their territorial settlements would no longer matter
 - 1917- Germans and Bolsheviks sign treaty of **Brest-Litovsk** removing Russia from the war
 - Would have given Germany huge pieces of Russian land had Germany not been defeated by the Allies

• 13b: The Interwar Years

- The German Weimar Republic
 - Led by **Friedrick Ebert**, put down a rebellion by radical Marxists by using the old imperial officer corps
 - Military couldn't put down rebellion alone, so Ebert gave approval for the formation of the **Free Corps**, voluntary paramilitary groups
 - **Kappa Putsch**- an attempt to overthrow the democratic state, a strike by workers put an end to it
 - Germany suffers from terrible inflation, exchange rate of 11 million marks to the dollar
 - Much worse than Great Depression
 - **Stresmann**- worked on getting economy back on its feet, died in 1929
 - Worked out agreements on reparations to make them less damaging to German economy

- Germany signed the **Lucarno Agreement** with France accepting the borders and French control over Alsace-Lorraine
- Entered Germany into the League of Nations
- The Soviet Experiment
 - **Bolsheviks** → **Communists**; for 3 years fought **White Forces**, anti-communist
 - Launched **Red Terror** against their opponents
 - Russian communists founded Third International or Communist International
 - Known as **Comintern**
 - Marxists turned to Soviet state for guidance
 - Most Socialists horrified by oppressive nature of Lenin's regime
 - Led to a split between Socialists and Communists
 - Russian Civil War (Communists vs. White Forces)
 - Imposed **War Communism**, tight control by government
 - Rebellion by sailors at **Kronstadt** naval base, brutally crushed
 - **Lenin** replaces War Communism the **New Economic Policy**, NEP
 - Heights of industry in government hands, also some private enterprise
 - Economy makes quick recovery
 - **Trotsky**, leader of left opposition, argues for industrialization
 - **Bukharin**, leader of right opposition, wanted to continue NEP and focus on Russia
 - Lenin- Idealist, **Stalin**- Pragmatist- interested with improvements rather than debates
 - Stalin works with Bukharin to work Trotsky out of authority
 - Soon outs Bukharin as well
 - Series of **Show Trials**, former opponents tortured until they confess all sorts of crimes against the state
 - Set up detention camps in Siberia
 - Destroys anyone he perceives as disloyal to the state
 - Insecure about exiled Trotsky, sends an agent to assassinate him
 - Adopts the policy of the left opposition, turns Russia into an industrial nation

- **Five Year Plan**: centrally controlled plan for industrial expansion
 - Forcibly collectivized Russian agriculture
- Hurt **Kulaks**, wealthy peasants
- Sent people to kill any peasant who refused to join the collective farm, those who weren't shot died of starvation
 - Destroyed crops rather than turn them over to communist state
- The Great Depression
 - Vienna's most powerful bank, Credit-Anstalt, collapsed, causing domino effect
 - **John Maynard Keynes**- it is necessary to create government expenditure in public works to get the economy moving again (Keynesian economics)
 - Countries raise tariffs, lowering free trade
- Fascism- To destroy the notion of individual and push for a common community
 - Favored the idea of a strong leader, **Il Duce** for Italians, the **Fuhrer** for Germans
 - **Corporatism**- association of employers and worked within each industry, would fix any issue including wage issues
 - Against the political emancipation of women, hated modern art, despised religious factions and the Jews
 - Fascism in Italy
 - Held the Entente powers but received less of Austria-Hungary than they had hoped
 - **Benito Mussolini**- once a socialist, broke with socialists when Italy entered the war
 - Founded the **National Fascist Party**, with paramilitary squads known as the **Blackshirts** to fight leftist opposition
 - Demanded that Victor Emmanuel III name him and other fascists to cabinet posts
 - Organized blackshirts to march on Rome to help convince Victor Emmanuel
 - Victor Emmanuel named Mussolini as PM
 - Banned all non-fascist political activity
 - Signed **Lateran Pact** with the papacy→papacy recognized the Italian state

- German Fascism
 - **Adolf Hitler**
 - Joined the **German Worker's Party**, a socialist group, launched **Beer Hall Putsch** in Munich, hoping to stage a socialist revolt in Germany
 - Goes to prison and writes Mein Kampf, outlining his extremist views
 - **Paul von Hindenburg**- President of Weimar republic, selected **Bruning** to be leader of the Catholic party
 - In 1930 Nazis hold 130 seats of the Reichstag
 - Hindenburg removes Bruning, puts **Franz von Papen** in his place
 - Next election: Nazis have 196 seats, come into control
 - Hindenburg invites Hitler to become chancellor
 - Someone sets the Reichstag on fire in 1933, Nazis blame Communists, saying there is a communist plot
 - Hitler encouraged Reichstag to grant him emergency powers
 - Nazis don't get the vote, but Hitler passed the **Enabling Act**, giving the Nazis the authority to control the state and combining Chancellor + President = The Fuhrer
 - Bans all political parties except Nazis
 - The SA, Nazi political army, provided an important role in coming to power, so Hitler organizes **The Night of the Long Knives**, in which he murders their previous ally and head of SA **Ernst Rohm**
 - Create a ministry of propaganda under **Goebbels**, creating such organizations as **Hitler's Youth**
 - Western Democracies in Crisis
 - Great Britain
 - **Labour Party** emerges
 - Now has high unemployment, urban slums, labor disputes
 - France
 - A number of parties on center left work together to block a fascist victory
 - The leader of the socialist party, **Leon Blum**, becomes PM and solves labor issues which have plagued France for decades

- **Matignon Agreement**-allows workers to bargain with employers, reduces work week to 40 hours, grants right to fully paid vacations
- Spanish Civil War
 - Popular affront created against Spanish Fascists
 - A group of army officers under **General Francisco Franco** take control of Spain
 - Germany and Italy support Franco, but Franco is not a fascist, just a conservative
 - German and Italian planes bomb civilian population in **Guernica** to incite fear (Picasso painted this)
 - Spanish make pact with Soviets, Soviets give them arms in exchange for Spanish gold
 - Nationalists capture Madrid, triumphed over the republic
- **13c: World War II**
 - Invasions
 - Austria
 - **Anschluss**: peaceful annexation of Austria, majority of Austrians celebrate by greeting Hitler in Vienna and attacking Jewish neighbors
 - Czechoslovakia
 - **Neville Chamberlain** [world's greatest pansy] had a policy of appeasement (Britain will do nothing in response to annexation so as not to have another world war)
 - Italy annexes Ethiopia, Britain does nothing
 - Germany threatens to invade Czechoslovakia unless Sudetenland is turned over to them
 - Chamberlain agrees (**Munich Agreement**)
 - In return, Hitler promises to respect Czechoslovakia's sovereignty
 - A year later, Hitler violates this agreement
 - Chamberlain returns to Britain promising "peace in our time" [that worked out]

- Winston Churchill replies to this statement: “You were given the choice between war and dishonor. You chose dishonor and you will have war.”
- Poland
 - Chamberlain works out an agreement with France which states that if Germany invades Poland they will intervene, but being Chamberlain, of course nothing will happen.
 - Soviet Union had tried to join in on this, but was rebuffed because they didn't trust Stalin (wanted Poland to itself)
 - Germany enters into a **non-aggression pact** with the Soviet Union in which they will defend each other, also, split up Poland (9/1/39) between the two, Russia gets the lands it lost in Versailles
- **Blitzkrieg warfare**: swift tanks, warplanes
- Winter 1939-40 called **Phony War** (no warfare going on)
- April 1940 **Germans attack Norway and Denmark** to secure iron
- May **invade Belgium and Netherlands**, then attack France
- Fall of France
 - Blitzkrieg attacks and quick defeats in Scandinavia make French military scared. [like most things]
 - French military strategies seem obsolete
 - **Maginot Line** - series of strong defenses, thought it was impenetrable but Germans went around
 - **British retreat at Dunkirk**, Belgium because they see impending French fall
 - New government formed under Pétain (Vichy Government)
 - Decided to pull France out of the war
 - Charles de Gaulle goes to London and calls for anti-Vichy army
- Germany Against Great Britain
 - Hitler sees Britain as Aryan-like, thought they would join him after the fall of France
 - **Winston Churchill** replaces Chamberlain [thank god.], gives stirring speeches that state that GB will stay in the war
 - So Hitler decides to attack

- Germans have more planes, trained pilots, led by **Goering** who raids British cities (rather than bases where the British air force was, which gives them time to recover from earlier base attacks)
- Britain has better planes and radar, cracked the **enigma** (a system for encrypting messages used by the Nazis)
- Hitler gives up on conquering GB, tries to attack Soviet Union
- **Holocaust**
 - Soon after taking power, Nazis implement **Nuremberg Laws**, a set of laws that deprived Jews of citizenship and forced Jews to wear Yellow Stars of David on their clothing, restrictions on marriage, on employment, and on education
 - **Kristallnacht**- Night of Broken Glass- Germans attack synagogues, stores, homes, several hundred people killed, a large scale pogrom, many Jews shipped to concentration camps
 - **The Jewish Question**- What is to be done with the Jews? Answered by **Adolf Eichmann**, who facilitated the creation of **ghettos** (enclosed living facilities where Jews were forced to live) and **concentration camps**
 - **Concentration Camps-**
 - After conquest of Poland, largest concentration of Jews in the world now under German control
 - At the **Wannsee Conference**, Hitler organizes the **Final Solution**: a method to more efficiently exterminate Jews and homosexuals, Jehovah's Witnesses, gypsies, communists, prisoners of war, political opponents (concentration camps)
 - Jews would be sorted upon arrival into workers and those immediately condemned to die in gas chambers
 - **Doctor Mengele**, known as the Angel of Death of Auschwitz, was one of many doctors who would perform experiments on Jewish guinea pigs
 - **Auschwitz** was the largest of these, having killed between 1.1-3 million Jews
 - Poland was the site of many camps to hide the Final Solution
 - 9-11 million killed in the Holocaust, of which 6 million were Jews (2/3 of European Jews exterminated)
 - Most Europeans either compliant or unaware.
 - Initial reports doubted because of huge numbers
 - Allied leaders preferred using planes to attack to reduce their own casualties rather than to attack railways which transported the Jews to these camps

- Vichy officials rounded up Jews and turned them over before the Germans even asked
- Turning of the Tide
 - **Operation Barbarossa**: German attack on the Soviet Union
 - Soviet forces caught unprepared
 - Germans reach **Stalingrad** and **Leningrad** but cannot take the cities
 - Soviet Union enters into Allies
 - War in North Africa
 - Italians enter war on Germany's side as France collapses, attempt to push British out of Egypt
 - Germans put **Erwin Rommel** (Desert Fox) in Egypt, success
 - **Battle of Alamein** 60mi from Alexandria
 - British led by Montgomery push Germans and Italians back to Tunisia
 - US joins and helps Brits
 - US Involvement
 - Japanese attack Pearl Harbor, Hitler declares war on US
 - Push Axis out of Africa, attack Italy, Italy KO'ed in 1943
 - Stalin, Churchill, Roosevelt organize D-Day in Normandy
 - **Atomic Bomb** on Hiroshima, Nagasaki
 - Japanese surrender unconditionally 8/14/45 VJ day
 - Germans lift siege of Leningrad, give up on Soviet Union
 - Hitler commits suicide
 - Germany surrender unconditionally 5/8/45 VE day
- Aftermath
 - **50-60 million casualties**, majority civilian, majority Russian
 - Cities destroyed, firebombing of Dresden and other cities in Germany and England
 - Jews that survive death camps are displaced
 - Soviet POWs return, rearrested by Stalin (who thought they must be spies because they didn't die in battle)

- Germans forced from their new homes in Poland and Czechoslovakia
- Allies decide to put Europe into **Denazification**
 - **Nuremberg Trials** of 11 people who committed war crimes during the war, **Crimes against Humanity** concept
 - Many Nazis escape to Middle East, South America
 - Lower level Nazis received little punishment by claiming that they were just following orders
 - Americans transfer this process to Germans, who end it
- 14. Postwar Europe
 - European Stability
 - **Atlantic Charter** calls for the replacement of the ineffective League of Nations with the [moderately less ineffective] **United Nations**
 - **Revanchism**: Political revenge based on the atrocities of war, for example the expulsion of Germans from Poland and Czechoslovakia
 - **Democratic Governments** emerge
 - **Social Contract** between workers and employers: Workers promised full employment, living wages, social welfare
 - Beginning of the Cold War
 - Causes:
 - **Traditionalists** blame the brutal Soviet dictatorship
 - **Revisionists** blame the United States trying to make the world safe for American trade [“democracy!”]
 - **Post-Revisionists** say the responsibility lies with both
 - **Yalta Conference on the Future of Germany**
 - US, Great Britain, Soviet Union
 - **Temporary Division of Germany** into four parts
 - Fourth part for France, insisted GB
 - In the Soviet section, non-right-wing parties are re-established
 - **Walter Ulbricht** leader of **German Communist Party (KPD)** hopes that Germans will not want to go back to the Weimar and will try a new system of government

- Unfortunately, because of the Soviet Union's mass rape, dismantling of factories (so that the parts could be sent back to Russian territories), and failure of land reform, Communists were not well liked
- Ulbricht merges KPD with **Social Democratic Party (SPD)**, in effect creating a one party state
- **Reparations:**
 - Occupying powers would collect reparations from their own zones, but Soviets get bonus 25% from all zones because of sacrifice
 - **Gen Lucius Clay** of America ends collection of reparation, soon followed by GB and France → goods stop flowing into Soviet Union
- **Declaration of Liberated Europe** - new gov'ts would be democratic with free elections
- Increased Tensions outside Europe
 - During the war, Britain and Soviets occupy Iran. Britain leaves at the end of the war, Soviets don't (and want oil), Truman sends warships to Persian Gulf, Stalin leaves
 - Stalin tries to intimidate Turkey into giving him naval bases, but Truman scares him away there as well
 - In the US, **George Kennan** sends the **Long Telegram**
 - Soviets are our ideological enemy and we will never coexist
 - **Containment**: US must prevent Soviet Union from expanding communism
 - Greece: Communist-led insurgency quashed
 - **Truman Doctrine**: we must support free people who are under outside pressure
 - **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)**: US, GB, France, Italy, others to counter the threat of Communism
- Soviet Dominance over Eastern Europe
 - **Percentages Agreement**: divided Eastern Europe into spheres based on percentages of Soviet Influence (90% in Romania, 50% in Hungary, etc)
 - **Iron Curtain** (Winston Churchill)- Barrier between the Soviet Sphere and the free world, served to "keep people in and information out"
 - Poland

- Soviets did not move the troops they had in Poland and US+GB did not want to declare war
- Communists receive 80% of the vote → no multiparty state
- Soviet Union tried to establish **People's Democracies** in Eastern Europe (proletarian governments that would evolve into Communism)
- **Marshall Plan** offered money to democracies, Stalin sees this as a threat, terrorizes non-Communist politicians in Hungary
- Czechoslovakia
 - President Benes not Communist, but has pro-Communist foreign policy in order to keep independence
 - Czech Commies form People's Militia to intimidate Benes into forming new gov't dominated by commies
- Yugoslavia: Civil war led by Commie **Josip Tito** against royalist Chetniks, they win
 - Stalin doesn't like Tito because Tito is independent of the Soviets
- End of Imperialism
 - Israel [land of fantastic dairy]
 - Holocaust makes Zionist demands heard in UN after Britain withdraws from Palestine
 - UN forms partitioned **Palestine** into Jewish (17.5%) and Arab (80%) homelands (The rest was occupied by Egypt)
 - The Jewish state of **Israel** founded, immediately attacked by 8 Arab states, surprisingly wins in a year
 - Egypt
 - **Abdul Nasser** president of Egypt, tries to nationalize Suez Canal (which was under British control)
 - Britain, France, Israel surprise attack on Egypt
 - US and Soviet Union assert dominance and demand they pull out
 - Africa
 - Ghana [Land of Adoley], Nigeria [Land of the venerable Olubusayo Ayobami Ayumi Awe], Sierra Leone, Uganda, Kenya declare independence
 - Brits in **Rhodesia** (later Zimbabwe) declare independence and create white supremacist government

- Netherlands been fighting **Indonesians**, but now recognize independence
- **Indochina** (Vietnam)
 - **Ho Chi Minh** leads nationalist revolution
 - France divides Vietnam into communist north and republic south
- **Algeria**
 - France almost gets into civil war about keeping it a colony vs granting independence
 - **De Gaulle** grants independence
- Creation of a European Union
 - **Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC)**- was supposed to handle the money provided by US through Marshall Plan
 - Worked on lowering tariffs, eliminating trade barriers
 - **European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)**- by Robert Schuman, organized coal and steel, thus any war would be impossible because of interdependence
 - Renamed **European Parliament**
 - **Treaty of Rome** establishes the **European Economic Community (Common Market)** lifting almost all trade restriction
 - **European Single Act**- bankers/insurance, capital, labor can freely move between member nations
 - **Maastricht Treaty** leads to development of the **Euro** (except in UK where they didn't want to give up the pound)
 - **EEC** changes name to **European Union**
 - **European Constitution** for increased efficiency, France votes no.
- Post WWII Developments in Western Europe
 - Great Britain
 - Churchill and the Conservative Party replaced by **Attlee** and the **Labour Party**
 - Economic and Social Reform
 - **Sir William Beveridge** says that adults should pay weekly benefits for sick, unemployed, retired, widowed

- Labour Party creates social welfare program with **National Health Service (NHS)**, free healthcare
- Nationalization of Industries
 - Gov't buys Bank of England, railroads, iron, electricity, steel
 - **Age of Austerity** until 1954 when rationing comes to an end
 - **Politics of Consensus**: Both parties agree we should provide social services and manage economy, but the difference is how.
- Economic Decline
 - Reliance on older technology in factories that is more expensive
 - Little central economic planning like in France
 - Higher wages with less gains in productivity = inflation
- Violence in Ireland
 - Northern Ireland gets angry, Britain send troops
 - **Bloody Sunday**: Brits fire on civil rights marchers and kill 13 Catholics
 - **Irish Republican Army** creates more violence towards Brits
- **Margaret Thatcher and onwards**
 - First female prime minister
 - **Thatcherism**: tight control over money supply, cuts in public spending, cut in taxes for high earners
 - Reduce power of unions
 - Resigned, replaced by **John Major** who continued her policies and signed Maastricht Treaty
 - **Tony Blair** and **Gordon Brown** follow (though both are Labour rather than Conservative)
- France
 - Propagandized Vichy years through myths that the French tried to resist the German occupation and few complied
 - Charles de Gaulle steps away when the **Fourth Republic** will not establish strong presidency (repeating the mistake of the 3rd Rep)
 - De Gaulle returns, establishes **Fifth Republic** through plebiscite [these are still around?] with powerful presidency

- France refuses to sign **Limited Test Ban Treaty**, tests H-bombs
- **Jean Monnet** introduces **Monnet Plan**
 - Establishes Commissariat General du Plan (CGP), a group of professional businessmen to run the economy
 - Increased foreign investment
 - **Americanization** [coincidentally enough]- consumers buy cars, TVs, dishwashers
- Students and workers demonstrate for wage increases and working conditions, de Gaulle resigns
- **Mitterrand**, a moderate Socialist, becomes president and focuses on social reform and reducing unemployment
- Replaced by **Jacques Chirac**, who tries to fix problems of racism and labor strikes, provides tax cuts and creates job programs
- Replaced by **Nicolas Sarkozy**, a buffoon married to supermodel Carla Bruni, who has large cheekbones
- Italy
 - **Christian Democrats** are the new party versus Communists
 - Communists led by **Antonio Gramsci** who encouraged flexibility
 - **Institute for Industrial Reconstruction (IRI)** created during fascist years, controls airlines, shipbuilding, chemical industry
 - **Fiat** is the only private automaker
 - Southern Question: what to do with the impoverished south?
 - Land reforms broke up large estates, but there is still a gap
 - 1970s high unemployment, inflation, loss of workdays to strikes
 - Communist Terrorist group **Red Brigade** kidnaps **Prime Minister Aldo Moro**, murders him
 - PM **Silvio Berlusconi** controlled media
 - **Romano Prodi** is new PM
- Germany
 - US and Britain introduce new currency in their zones without Soviet approval
 - Soviets blockade East Berlin

- US sends supplies by air (**Berlin Airlift**)
- US, France, and Britain combine their zones to create **Federal Republic of Germany** with Bonn as the capital
 - Soviet Union decrees that Eastern Germany would be **German Democratic Republic**
- West Germany rearms, enters NATO
- Khrushchev's ultimatum: leave Berlin and allow it to be controlled by East Germany
 - US response, nope, we're prepared for another Berlin Airlift
- East Germany begins construction of Berlin Wall (most of the educated elite had left for West Germany)
 - Good fences make good neighbors: Berlin Crisis ended
- Political, Social, Economic Reform
 - **Konrad Adenauer** is the new Chancellor
 - Head of **Christian Democratic Union**
 - Paid compensation to Jewish victims of Holocaust, Israel
 - Followed by **Gerhard Ritter**
 - Increased wages come from higher productivity
 - Spent on cars, vacations
 - **Willy Brandt** became leader of **Social Democrats**, chancellor
 - **Ostpolitik**- policy of contacting Soviets, de facto recognition of German states
 - Brand succeeded by Schmidt (Social Democrat), Kohl (Conservative)
- Collapse of the Communist Bloc
 - **Imre Nagy** leads revolution in Hungary, Soviets crush
 - Khrushchev placed missiles in Cuba, scares the US, shoots down American Spy plane over Russia, also scares US
 - Successor Brezhnev strengthened KGB
 - **Prague Spring**- a reform movement in Czechoslovakia
 - **Brezhnev Doctrine**- Soviets will support any communist state threatened by internal strife, used to crush the Prague Spring

- Pope John Paul II is polish → yay nationalism
- **Solidarity**, a new union tries to reform trade in Poland
- New leader **Gorbachev** opposes Brezhnev Doctrine
- Romania: Dictator Ceausescu is brutal, his gov't collapses, he's executed
- Collapse of Soviet Union
 - Gorbachev accepts need for **glasnost** (openness in debate) and **perestroika**, (economic restructuring)
 - Gorbachev has rivalry with **Yeltsin**, Yeltsin stages a coup [but she is in college]
 - Coup fails, Gorbachev resigns and Soviet Union is dissolved
- A new Russian Republic
 - Yeltsin wins election, moves to free-market capitalism
 - Mafia and corruption a problem
 - Yeltsin chooses **Vladimir Putin** (former KGB) to be prime minister [and soon possible mastermind of free world]
 - Putin dissenters suspiciously die (notably Alex Litvinenko)
 - Oil prices went up in 2004, Putin popular because of Russian economy boost
- Ethnic Warfare in former Yugoslavia
 - President **Milosevic** and Bosnia's Serbs remove Muslims
 - Serb shelling of Sarajevo
 - **Dayton Accords** brokers peace for a time
 - **Kosovo**
 - Milosevic assaults Kosovo, home of Ottoman Turks' descendants
 - NATO bombs Serbia until they retreat
 - Milosevic gets sent to **War Crimes Tribunal** in return for economic assistance to Yugoslavia